Anglo-American Defeat Is
The Key to World Peace

Nippon Times

In the Freedom of the East,
Lies the Peace of the West

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CHINA'S MORALE AT HIGH PITCH; FUTURE BRIGHT

Nanking Makes Smooth Progress in Meeting Wartime Situation

ENEMY CAMP HIT HARD

National Government Appreciates Japan's Gestures; Chungking Badly Shaken

Its war structure now finely adjusted for decisive warfare and the whole nation poised for a joint offensive on the Anglo-American-Chungking camp, the morale of the Chinese Republic under the National Government at Nanking is of the highest and the new national movement is maintaining it at that pitch, according to Shanghai dispatch to Mainichi dated January 22.

On entering the War of Greater East Asia, the National Government put forward three principal aims which will govern its endeavors hereafter, namely, establishment of peace and order throughout the country, increase in productivity and heightening of war consciousness. A Supreme Defense Council was at once appointed and reforms have been carried out forthwith in the structure of the administrative organization. The country is now advancing smoothly on the path of realization of the three principal aims.

There are, however, several important questions which President Wang Ching-wei and his able supporters must yet tackle. The first is the question of how the National Government is to bring into play the political measures which Japan took with the entry of China into the war, such as abolition of extraterritoriality and retrocession of concessions. Another is how the trump card of participation in the war is to be played for the establishment of peace and order throughout the country, increase in productivity and heightening of war consciousness. It is now up to the National Government to show its mettle. Inasmuch as the success or failure of the National Government in surmounting the difficulties ahead with the heavy burdens on its back will exercise an immediate effect on Japan, the latter is watching with much interest the efforts being made by the Wang Ching-wei Government.

Survey of Conditions

It is seen that the National Government has taken on the responsibilities of an independent nation at one stride without any period of grace for full development and is now charged with the historic mission of going hand in hand with Japan to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia. A survey of the conditions in which rejuvenated China now finds itself follows:

(1) Strengthening of the National Government even at this stage is the starting point of every effort and as the first step toward this end a Supreme Defense Council was appointed on the very day that President Wang Ching-wei declared war on the United States and Britain. Five days later, on January 14, various Government offices were reorganized and merged, instituting four departments in the Executive Yuan for construction, foodstuffs, social welfare and personnel, thereby establishing a strong War Cabinet. The Supreme Defense Council is to establish peace and order throughout the country and to adopt effective measures for efficient cooperation with Japan in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

The main aim of the structural reform was to assure such economic administration as would stabilize the living of the people and complete the economic recovery of the occupied areas. Building up of fighting strength and stabilization of the living of the people are related to each other as the production of eggs is to the nutrition of the mother hen.

The authorities are persuaded that the abolition of concessions and extraterritoriality, too, must be made instrumental in stabilizing the living of the people and completing the economic recovery of the country. The National Government in entering the war has played its trump card and Japan is retroceding concessions and doing away with extraterritoriality has fulfilled its obligations under the basic treaty regardless of its immediate interests. Thus it is incumbent on the National Government to make these political measures 100 per cent

(Continued on Page 2)

China War Prisoners Freed by Japanese; Will Work in Mines

Domei

NANKING, January 23.—Several thousand Chinese prisoners of war were released by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China at 10 a.m. today, it was revealed here. Each of the prisoners was given a sum of money to tide him over until he could find some means of earning a livelihood. Although those released have been given their liberty to go home, most of them have signified their intention of working at the coal mines at Pukow in Kiangsu Province, Wuhu in Anhwei Province and at Weinan in Kiangsu Province, where they had been working before their release.

BURMA RECAPTURE VIEWED IMPOSSIBLE

Local German Journalist Describes Actual Conditions During Tour

Joseph Giesenkirchen, Far Eastern representative of the Essener National-Zeitung, residing in Tokyo, made an extensive tour of inspection over Japan's southern occupied territories last fall and witnessed how the construction work after the warfare is going on there. Mr. Giesenkirchen has contributed a long article to the Mainichi at a time when the British-Indian forces are making persistent counter-attacks on Burma. The idea is to frustrate the enemy propaganda replete with absurdities following reckless offensives. His article is substantially as follows:

"Britain intends to recapture Burma, making this one of the most important military bases. At the same time, Britain pins its hope on the future situation, making a bluff as if British and Indian forces were fighting on Burmese soil. Japanese Forces went on advancing after the reduction of Mandalay and Lashio last spring and occupied all the lines and points once secured by the enemy. They were marching further and further, when they received orders from Tokyo not to cross the Indian border in pursuit of the enemy.

"The Japanese Forces which then scored successive victories were powerful enough to chase after the fleeing enemy into the Indian territory. That they received orders from Tokyo not to go further was due to political reason. The reason was connected with the Indians' strife against their oppressor in their own country and Japan's watchful attitude.

"Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Burma Area, adjusted his units allocating them to positions to be entrenched in the barren mountainous districts. There was a 'no-man's land' between the Japanese and British forces.

All British Lies

"It is ridiculous the British forces claim they are in the Burma region because not a single key strategic position has ever been given up by the Japanese Forces. This is only a malicious British propaganda. If they can cross the border, they are either scouts or reconnaissance planes at night. It is impossible for the British army to instal even a single gun in Burma. Such an action, if really, done, will be discovered and destroyed.

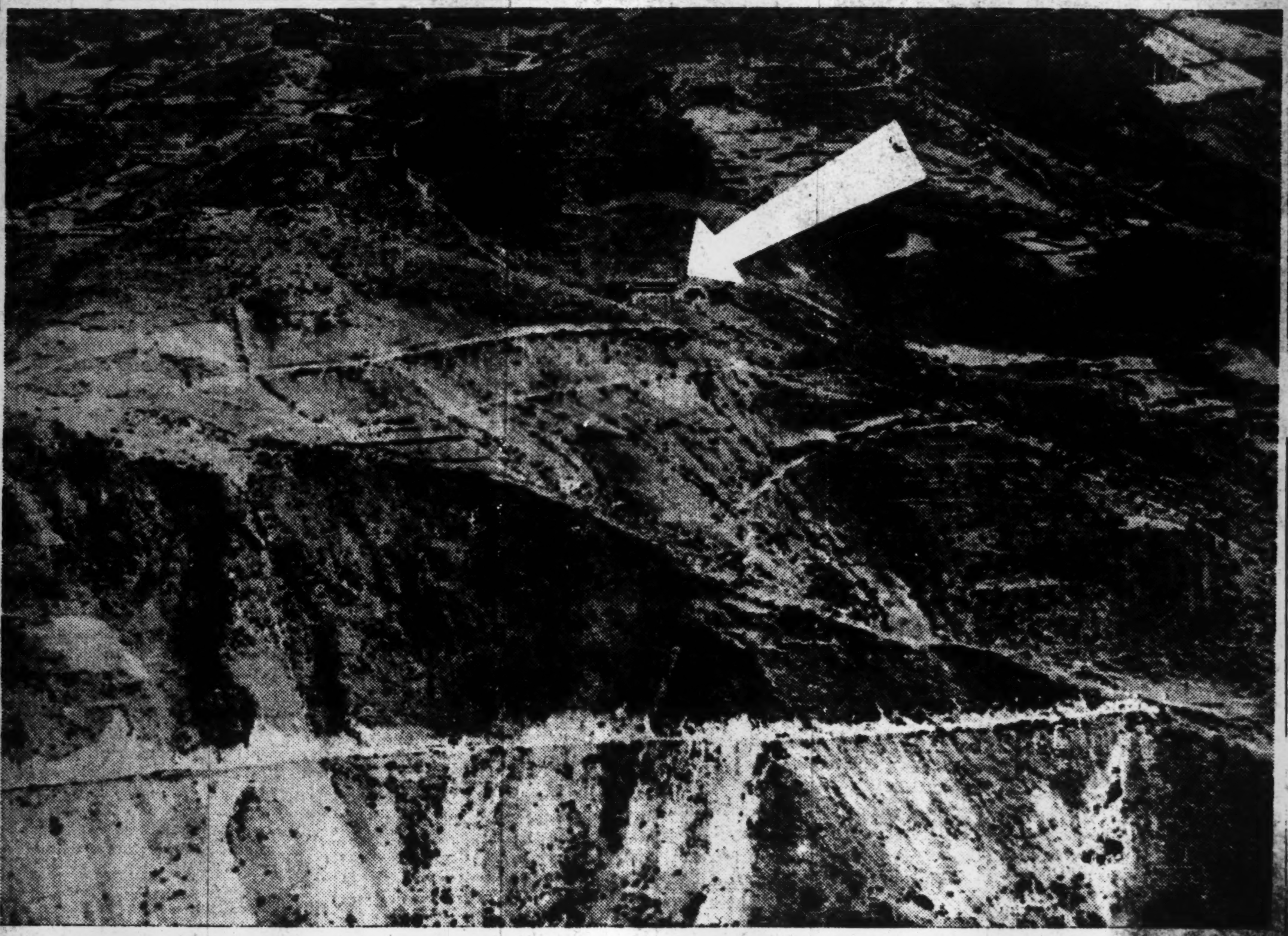
"The only step left for the British forces is to attack Burma with a large army. Even if this is done, the attempt will be nipped in the bud by the Japanese Forces which are placed in a far more advantageous condition.

"It is militarily impossible to retake Burma from the west. There is an especially important fact which Britain is careful never to touch upon and that is the entire people of Burma side with the Japanese. Of the Burmese people's hatred for the British, there is no room for doubt. This is clear from declarations made by British officers who said that when the British fled to the Indian border last spring, British stragglers and deserters were killed with long knives wielded by the Burmese.

"The British came to be hated by the Burmese because they destroyed in a maniacal and brutal manner to an extent almost impossible to imagine, the wealth and possessions of the Burmese in the cities and in the country. To fall into the hands of the Burmese is a fate which the

(Continued on Page 2)

Enemy Camp on Yunnan Front



A bird's-eye view of the severe battle now raging in the Yunnan front, one of the few remaining bases of the Chungking forces, is shown in the above photo when cameramen Uno and Kokubo of the Japanese Army Press Corps equipped with a special telescopic lens photographed the enemy barracks located in a deep valley as indicated by the arrow. The picture is all the more sensational in that it was taken from Mt. Haraguchi, a distance of approximately 9,200 meters from the enemy, over steep precipices under which flows the Nu River and the foe entrenched thousands of meters in the impassable gorges.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

U-BOAT ACTIVITIES WORRY BRITISHERS

Press Denounces Government's Failure to Cope With Mounting Menace

Domei

LISBON, January 23.—The British Government makes a point of making available to the public no figures on the loss of British shipping attributable to Axis submarine activity.

As for the United States Government, it has been customary for it to make no mention of figures in its announcements of damage done to American shipping by Axis submarines. It has differed from the British Government in that it has announced losses one by one.

This is the reason why the world has been in the dark as to the exact extent to which American and British shipping has suffered from Axis submarine activity.

According to a broadcast of ABC, the Australian Broadcasting Station, on the morning of January 23, the American Government has revealed that merchant vessels of countries opposed to the Axis Powers are sunk at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a month.

In both America and Britain the press has been clamoring for effective measures for meeting the submarine menace since Sir Maurice Hankey in an article in the Sunday Times pointed out the gravity of the situation caused by increased Axis submarine activity.

A London report reaching here says that the News-Chronicle in an editorial on the morning of January 22 said that Axis submarine warfare was a life and death question to the countries opposed to the Axis Powers. It proceeded to demand that the Admiralty be quick to mobilize the best brains in the nation to work out measures for meeting the menace of the Axis submarines.

The paper denounced the Government's policy of excessive secrecy about losses of British shipping due to Axis submarine activity. It held that the Government was bound to reveal the whole truth of the situation created by increased Axis submarine activity. There was no other way, it said, of making the people get over their easy-going attitude toward the situation.

Japanese Air Units Hit Enemy Bases In Smashing Day and Night Attacks

MacArthur's Headquarters Admits Raids on U.S. Base In Solomons, Port Darwin, Milne Bay and Merauke; Casualties, Damage Disclosed

Domei

LISBON, January 22.—Roaring formations of Japanese planes continued to strike hard at the enemy in the Southwestern Pacific area today, with MacArthur's Headquarters admitting sweeping attacks carried out against a United States air base in the Solomons area as well as against Port Darwin, Milne Bay and Merauke, it was reported here from Melbourne.

In the attacks against the American air base in the Solomons, Japanese bomber squadrons damaged an airfield and caused casualties of at least three dead and one wounded, the enemy military authorities revealed in a communique issued today.

At the same time, the Imperial Air Units today again bombed Port Darwin on the northern coast of Australia, while Milne Bay and Merauke in New Guinea were also heavily pounded by the Japanese winged forces. Today's attacks on Milne Bay followed two smashing raids on the same base the previous night which resulted in hits being scored against an airfield there.

Ominous Signs Mark Launching of Yorktown, Namesake of U.S. Carrier Sunk in Midway

The launching of the new United States aircraft carrier Yorktown, after the aircraft carrier of the same name sent to the bottom by the Imperial Navy in the battle off Midway, was attended with ominous signs giving rise to talk of the "jinks," especially in view of the disaster which befell its namesake, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Friday.

The ceremony was observed at the Newport News naval dockyard in Virginia on January 21 in the presence of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Rear-Admiral Eliot McMaster. The assembly was dismayed when the 25,000-ton ship slid into the water five minutes before the scheduled hour and nearly missed being christened by the wife of the President. Thus there are now dark hints of the "jinks" adhering to the craft even before its being fitted out.

According to a Washington cable, an American correspondent who was present at the ceremony reports:

"It had been arranged that the Yorktown should leave the ways exactly 30 seconds after the signal whistle but the whistle somehow or the other didn't blow. Suddenly, as Rear-Admiral McMaster was delivering a speech, the ship slid into the water fully five minutes before its time. Mrs. Roosevelt, who had been ready with a bottle of champagne, hastily threw it at the fast moving ship but missed. She had to stoop and pick it up and again throw before it would break against the armor plate."

Mrs. Roosevelt is reported to have told newspapermen: "I didn't know what to do, when the bottle didn't break. I thought I would die!"

The feature of the new warship is that, unlike other fighting craft of the United States navy, the amusement facilities, water supply system and other accommodations for the crew are greatly sacrificed to the needs of combat efficiency.

Sino-Italian Body Formed

C.P.S.

HANKOW, January 22.—The Hankow branch of the Sino-Italian Cultural Association has been formally established with the Italian Consul here elected honorary chairman of the association, and Mayor Chang Jen-Li of Hankow as chairman of the branch association. A message was dispatched to President Wang Ching-wei expressing the respects of the new organization.

Chekiang Policy Clarified

C.P.S.

HANGCHOW, January 22.—The administration of the affairs of Chekiang for the current year will be undertaken in accordance with instructions of the central authorities and special efforts will be devoted to the control of prices and the maintenance of peace and order, stated Fu Shih-Yueh, chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, in an interview with the press recently.

INDIA FREEDOM DAY PLANNED IN BURMA

Gala Celebration Taking Place On January 26 Observing 14th Anniversary

Domei

RANGOON, January 23.—The 2,000,000 Indian residents in Burma will celebrate the 14th anniversary of India's Independence Day on January 26 under the auspices of the All-Burma and India Independence League.

Babu Rajendra Prasad will open the formal ceremonies observing the occasion by reading India's declaration of independence as adopted in 1930.

Dr. U Ba Maung, Chief Administrator of the Burma Central Administrative Organ, will deliver an address on behalf of his people, while a Chinese delegate is also scheduled to speak on behalf of Burma's 200,000 Chinese residents.

The Indian delegates then will climax the affair by adopting a resolution to carry out their struggle for India's independence at all cost.

Following the formal rites the audience will parade through the local thoroughfares and proceed to the grave of Bahadur Shah, last Emperor of the Mogul Empire, and offer prayers for the success of the movement for India's freedom.

The various local chapters of the India Independence League in Burma are also expected to sponsor appropriate functions on the celebrative day to encourage all Indians to continue their unrelaxing resistance against British rule.

At the Lahore Convention in 1929, the India National Congress Party adopted the Purna Swaraji or declaration of absolute independence. The same convention chose January 26 as an anniversary date of India's independence movement and since it has annually been observed as such by 400,000,000 Indians at home and abroad.

Inspects Peace Zones

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 23.—Lieutenant-General Sadamu Shimomura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in the Shanghai area, yesterday made an inspection tour of rural peace zones in Soochow, in Kiangsu Province.

Peace-Order Policy For P.I. Emphasized By Gendarmerie Head

Domei

MANILA, January 23.—The complete elimination of racial discrimination and the placing of emphasis on education and enlightenment over punitive measures were disclosed as the fundamental peace preservation policy of Japan in the Philippines in a statement issued today by the Chief of the Japanese Gendarmerie on the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Philippines Executive Commission. The Japanese Gendarmerie head stressed that the establishment of peace and order would be carried out in full cooperation with the people of the Philippines.

HALIFAX ATTEMPTS TO APPEASE CHIANG

Britain Changes Attitude Toward Chungking Resorting To Usual Trickery

Much is signified by the speech Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, made before the Rochester Chamber of Commerce in New York a short time ago, according to a Shanghai dispatch to the Nippon Sangyo.

The address dealt with problems facing the countries opposed to the Axis Powers after the war and in it is a passage to the following effect: "America, Britain, the Soviet Union, and Chungking will have to undertake the duty to guarantee the peace and order of the world after war if they wish to free the world of unrest such as that which existed before the outbreak of the current war."

He stressed that Chungking was to join with America, Britain, and the Soviet Union in working out concrete plans for the realization of the project.

Lord Halifax's speech aroused wide-spread interest in various circles in Shanghai, where the comment is freely made that it was in the manner of a revision of British Foreign Secretary Major B. Anthony Eden's speech about the exclusion of Chungking from the work of post-war construction. That speech of the British Foreign Secretary, which made Chungking indignant, was made in December last year.

Chungking Left Out

In this controversial speech, the British official in effect said that the world order after the war was to be maintained by Britain, America and the Soviet Union. He purposely left out Chungking from the list of countries which were to look after the world after the war and this caused a violent storm of protest in various circles in Chungking. It caused the leaders of the Chungking regime to view the British policy toward Chungking with suspicion.

Official circles of Britain were perturbed over the manner in which Chungking reacted to the Eden speech. From that time, the British Government was on the lookout for an opportunity of counteracting the effect of the Eden speech on Chungking.

Observers in Shanghai are agreed that the New York speech of Lord Halifax in which it was stressed that Chungking was to take part in the maintenance of the world order after the war was evidently suggested by Britain, which had been looking for an opportunity to soften Chungking's feeling.

The Halifax address, according to these observers, was a British admission that Foreign Secretary Eden was guilty of a slip of the tongue when he did not include China in the group of countries which was to take charge of the world after the war. The speech by Halifax apparently does not matter much to Britain.

Chungking as Slave

There are indications that Britain means to have Chungking enslaved to her after the war. One of them is the British-Chungking agreement of January 11, which was concluded three days after Japan reached an agreement to return concessions in China to the National Government of China and forego extraterritorial rights in China.

Under the British-Chungking agreement, Britain is to relinquish extraterritoriality in China and return concessions to Chungking. There is no mention in the pact of the Kowloon leased territory and Hongkong. Britain has reserved action on these matters in spite of the

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TANAKA EXTOLS CITIZENS OF P.I. FOR GOOD WORK

Speaks at National Rally in Manila to Commemorate Rebirth of Islands

TRIBUTE PAID VARGAS

Cooperation With Japanese Forces Lauded by Supreme Commander in Philippines

Domei

MANILA, January 23.—Addressing the national rally staged at the Luneta Park today on the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Philippines Executive Commission, Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines, offered hearty congratulations for the success so far made by the newborn Philippine administration in restoring peace and order, rehabilitating the country's economic structure and stabilizing the living of the Filipino people.

Paying high tribute to the untiring efforts and high statesmanship of the members of the Philippines Executive Commission, the Supreme Commander assured his audience that a firm foundation has now been laid politically, economically and spiritually for the successful growth of the new Philippines and urged the members of the Commission and the entire people of the Philippines to proceed courageously toward the fulfillment of their mission, the construction of a prosperous and happy Philippines.

Following is the gist of Lieutenant-General Tanaka's address:

One Year Passed

"One year has already gone by since the formation of the new Philippines Executive Commission, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to be able to extend my highest esteem and respect to the members of the Commission for the able manner in which they have succeeded in restoring public peace and order as well as economy and in stabilizing the living of the Filipino people by overcoming the great difficulties which lay in their way and for ably cooperating with the Nippon Forces for the prosecution of the present crusade—a crusade to emancipate all the Asiatic races from the evil yoke of Anglo-American imperialism.

"I recall with great pleasure that Jorge B. Vargas, the Chairman of the Executive Commission, together with his able lieutenants responded at once to the ringing of the bell heralding the dawn of East Asia to cooperate with us. Despite the fact that the fires of war were still smouldering at the time, Mr. Vargas and his colleagues successfully established the administrative machinery and ably steered the state through the storm.

"Close friendship and brotherhood between Japan and the Philippine Islands are the logical roads for the two nations to follow, but in the past, this ideal, I regret to say, could not be realized because of the political intrigues and ambitions of the United States and Britain in East Asia.

"However, we have at least succeeded in clearing away the ominous clouds that hung low over the horizon of the Philippines. At the same time, you have also succeeded in establishing a new administration devoted to the sole aim of a government for the benefit of all the Filipino people.

"It is certainly a matter for great congratulations that we should be welcoming, as we are now doing, the first anniversary of the formation of the Philippines Executive Commission at a time when the foundations for the rehabilitation of the Philippine Islands have been firmly laid.

"It is to be sincerely hoped that, foreseeing international trends and correctly judging conditions at home, as well as understanding the sincere intentions of Japan, you will courageously proceed with the fulfillment of your most worthy cause—the reconstruction of the Philippines and emancipation of all Asiatic races."

All Philippines Fetes

Domei

MANILA, January 23.—Throughout the length and breadth of the Philippines befitting ceremonies are being observed in celebration of the first anniversary of the birth of the

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LEASE-LEND ACT HIT BY AMERICAN PUBLIC

Causing Material Shortage in U.S., Aver Isolationists In Opposing Renewal

American isolationists are beginning to reassert themselves in connection with the prospective renewal of the Lease-Lend Law involving a huge sum of $8,000,000,000 in Congress, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei.

The attack of the isolationists, who have been opposing the law from the start, on the Government is surely to take place, the dispatch adds.

Meanwhile, a Washington correspondent to the Economist, London, observes that it is true the influence of American isolationists has ebbed perceptibly since America's participation in war, but still they have undefeatable influence in Congress and naturally promise to make a stout opposition to the renewal of the Lease-Lend Law. The dispatch further says:

"The opposition to the law is not necessarily limited to the isolationists, but the American public at large is very much dissatisfied with it due to the fact that the keen dearth of materials in America is due entirely to the enforcement of this law. The American people must be satisfied with the quota system for the benefit of the anti-Axis countries, which get abundant materials from America. The transfer of domestic industrial equipment to the Soviet Union is also opposed by the Hearst papers which are against the Government on this policy.

"Opinion also is advanced in various quarters in America that it is not proper for the United States only to supply materials to anti-Axis countries, but that these countries should mutually cooperate with each other.

"On the other hand, however, the Washington Government declares that America's supply of materials sent overseas is not so large scale as to menace the livelihood of the American citizens, but such an abstract explanation does not at all appeal to the recalcitrant American public. The Lease-Lend question is ominously destined to start a wave of political agitation in the United States."

China's Morale At High Pitch; Future Bright

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effective.

(2) Enforcement of wartime policies by the National Government has taken on a different meaning with its war declaration. The various important policies which had been carried under direct supervision of Japan have been transferred to the National Government for its autonomous enforcement. It is understood that the character of occupied-area economy is to be superseded by that of national control and national unity. On the political side, it is expected that the problem of North China will come up. From the Japanese standpoint, North China merits special consideration both from the geographical and historic standpoints. Thus it is thought important for the National Government to exercise special care in its North China policy.

Shanghai Is Important

The problem in Central China is how the National Government of China can control Shanghai firmly. For this the National Government is taking suitable measures and on January 20, at the second meeting of the Supreme Defense Council the regulations and personnel of the Nationwide Economic Committee were decided.

Of the personnel of the Committee what is worthy of note is the presence of Chou Tso-min, Tang Shou-min and Wu Hsin-shou, all influential Shanghai financial leaders, in the Committee. This fact can be regarded as proof that Shanghai financial circles, which even after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia still were unable to give up their attitude of carefully watching how things would turn, have now definitely moved out in support of the National Government.

The most important problem in the reconstruction of Central China economy is how to stop Shanghai's isolated consumer economy from worsening, how to deal with the situation now in which various interior sections are further isolating themselves from Shanghai and forcing themselves into a primitive self-sufficient economy, and how to revive the whole of Central China economy. The reason why the Nanking-Shanghai joint operations are even more important than the Japan-China joint operations lies on this point.

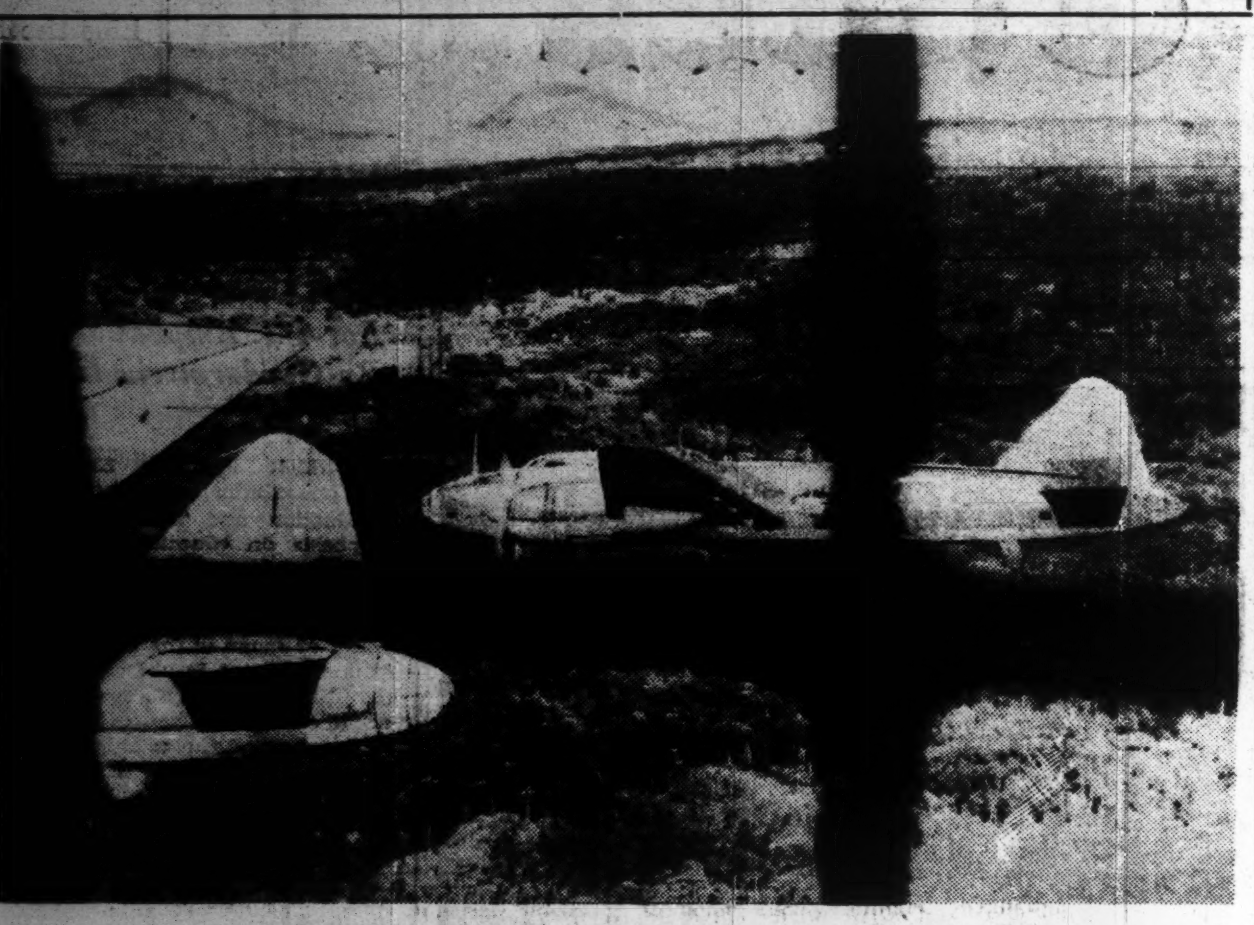
Japan's Gestures Appreciated

Effects of abolition of extraterritoriality and return of concessions: (3) It is true that the general public has been struck by the greatness and goodness of Japan's gestures. It is the most important mission of the National Government to make known this fact to everyone in the nation, and that also is the work of the New People's Movement which aims at the bolstering of national morale. With the new change the National Government is apparently taking steps to reorganize its economic policy. The accepting of National Policy Companies will be handled by the newly established Construction Department and the Commerce Department, the adjusting of Chinese purchasing and distribution will be handled by the Commerce Department, foodstuffs by the Foodstuffs Department, the adjustment of revenue organs after abolition of extraterritoriality by the Finance Department, and the adjustment of currency also by the Finance Department.

(4) Pressure on Chungking, America and Britain: The sweeping political measures accompanying Nanking's declaration of war have hurt and disturbed Chungking more than any other element. Chungking, which worked hard to ignore Nanking's political moves, has in recent days been forced to take up the problem.

With the National Government's entry into the war China's material contribution to the War of Greater East Asia will, of course, increase and only by that fact will the National Government's free entry into the war be deeply significant. The question is which of the two represents the independent position of China as a nation, Nanking or Chungking. The answer to this is simple. American and British military men openly take part in meetings of Chungking's highest wartime organ, the Supreme National Defense Council, and the construction of the northwest, which it calls its base for building its nation, is being carried out by American capital and technique. Arms are sent by America and the fighting is done by Chungking, which by now has completely become an Anglo-American vassal. In contrast to this the treaties and agreements between Japan and the National Government are all based on relations between independent nations. And China has decided to contribute materially to the war. What the enemy fears most of all is the completion of a setup wherein the whole of Greater East Asia is able to contribute its total material and spiritual strength toward fighting the war to victory.

Winging Their Way Against the Enemy



The photo shows planes of an Imperial Naval Air Unit on their way, defying inclement weather, to bomb enemy military installations. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Burma Recapture Viewed Impossible

(Continued From Page 1)

British regard with horror.

Will Endanger Chungking

"The reason why the enemy stresses the necessity of re-taking Burma in spite of that lies in the fact that even excepting conditions regarding India, it privately recognizes that Burma constitutes the greatest threat to Chungking. It has been the principle since the days of Genghis Khan that Chungking can be conquered only from Burma.

"Suppose that the British succeed in completely retaking Burma. Then Chungking will immediately be lifted of its responsibility of forming a second front. It will gain a transfusion route by the reopening of the Burma Route, and the British will threaten Thailand and French Indo-China and move toward the Japanese-occupied lands in the Southern Regions.

"In the economic field, Burma has much of great value. Burma is the producing center of the best rice in the world, a fact known in Germany. The yearly output of rice in Burma is put at 8,000,000 piculs. Prior to the war, much of the grain was shipped to east India. It is admitted even by Britain that there is no solution in sight of the situation which finds this part of India suffering from a shortage of rice, due to the stoppage of the rice trade of Burma with India since the war.

"Burma is rich in oil resources too. It is the producing country of some of the best oil for aircraft in the world. It also has an abundance of various mineral resources including lead, zinc, copper, iron antimony and wolfram.

"Prior to the war, the British restricted the shipment of these ores from Burma as a measure for the regulation of prices. There has been a steady increase in the output of these minerals in Burma since the country was brought under Japanese control. The output of some of these minerals last year was the highest on record.

Too Boost Industry

"Burma also produces materials used in the tinning industry, much of which is exported. The country also produces a variety of valuable stones. The Japanese have a realization of the vastness of the resources possessed by Burma and they are taking this knowledge in making plans for the future of Burma.

"Visitors in Burma are profoundly impressed with the perfection of the structure for the defense of the country. It is their agreed opinion that the Japanese in Burma are so strongly defended that they will make short work of repulsing any surprise attacks by their foes. They are fully prepared for both defensive and offensive operations as will be seen from the manner in which they have raided Chittagong and Calcutta.

"The 17,000,000 people of Burma are helpful to the Japanese. They are giving close cooperation to the Japanese in the military field and in various constructive undertakings.

Distrust British

"There is some element in Burma which has yet to think with the Burmese. Generally speaking, the people of Burma have learned to distrust Britain and are the willing collaborators of the Japanese.

"It was but a short time ago that Burma was brought under Japanese control. Wonder is what has been achieved by the Japanese in Burma in the interval. At the time the Japanese occupied Burma, the country was in a terrible state. There were no railways in function and Chungking troops had removed the rails before they fled from the country. There were no hotels which had not been looted by the Chungking troops. It will take time to restore Burma completely.

"In short, the Japanese are making great strides in the work of rehabilitating Burma. The railways have been running for some time although on reduced schedules. The oil refineries, rice mills, and other factories have resumed full operation. We are sure that the British dream of retaking Burma will remain a dream forever."

Rabuan Is Renamed Maedajima in Memory Of Late General Maeda

The Military Administration of North Borneo has decided to write the names of the three states of Kuching, Miri and Sibu, and the cities of those names in Chinese characters, according to a Domei dispatch from Kuching. Written in Chinese characters the states will be Kuchinshu, Mirishu and Sibushu, and the cities Kuchin, Miri and Sibu. Other North Borneo names will be written in Kana. The decision is effective only locally. It was also revealed that the island of Rabuan has been renamed Maedajima in memory of General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, the late Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in Borneo.

THREE-DAY CONFERENCE IN MANCHOUKUO CLOSES

Stabilization of Settlers' Entry, Acceleration of Agricultural Productions Taken Up

Domei

HSINKING, January 22.—The three-day session of the Manchoukuo Development Conference which was opened here on January 20 for the purpose of making exhaustive studies of stabilizing the entry of settlers and accelerating the increased production of agricultural foodstuffs in Manchoukuo, closed here this afternoon.

In the three-day session of the parley, the Manchoukuo Government clarified its fundamental development policy with special stress on the expansion of farming areas and the increased supply of agricultural foodstuffs through the efforts of volunteer farmers arriving from Japan.

Fully discussed also was the heavy responsibility on the part of Manchoukuo in the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War. Practical measures for the development of Manchoukuo were exhaustibly studied and pledges for continued cooperation on the part of the whole nation with the Government were renewed.

Attending the session was Government officials, representatives of the Concordia Association and various development companies concerned as well as representatives of the Imperial Embassy, the Kwangtung Army and the Ministries of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Agriculture and Forestry, Commerce and Industry of the Japanese Government and the Government-General of Chosen.

SPECIAL ORGAN PROPOSED TO INCREASE RAW COTTON

Japanese Concerns to Form Joint Body to Study Increased Production in China

In view of the growing importance of cotton cultivation in China as a cardinal supply source of fibrous materials within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a special organ for comprehensively studying ways and means of increasing raw cotton production in China will be established jointly by leading cotton spinning concerns in Japan, it was revealed January 23 by an Osaka dispatch to Domei.

The proposed body, which will have its headquarters in a leading city in China, will cooperate with the cotton growers in facilitating the raw cotton production in China as well as the transportation of raw cotton to other parts of Greater East Asia including Japan.

A concrete plan to this effect is now being drafted by three cotton control bodies, namely: Cotton and Staple Fiber Control Association, China Spinning Trade Association and East Asia Fibrous Industrial Association.

VISITS RED CROSS SOCIETY

Japanese Minister Confers With Officials on Internee Problems

Tamao Sakamoto, the Japanese Minister to Switzerland, on January 22 called at the main office of the Red Cross Society in Geneva and met Professor Max Huber and other officials of the Society. He held special conferences with those in charge of the problems concerning the Japanese internees, according to a Zurich dispatch to Domei.

SPAIN ELUCIDATES NEW IBERIAN BLOC

Red Book by Foreign Ministry Credits Franco With Lisbon Negotiations

Special to the Nippon Times

MADRID, January 20.—In connection with the creation of the Iberian Bloc the Spanish Foreign Ministry has published a Red Book, containing the six speeches, delivered during the Lisbon negotiations by the Premier of Portugal, its President, the President of the Portuguese National Assembly and the Spanish Foreign Minister as well as the telegrams, exchanged between General Carmona, Oliveira Salazar on the Portuguese side and General Franco, General Count Jordana on the Spanish side following the return of the Spanish Foreign Minister to Spain.

In the preface it is stated that probably Spain's greatest reproach of liberalism was that its advocates, in concerning themselves too much with local party affairs, paid too little attention to the weightier problems. The decline in the importance of Spain abroad after the Napoleonic wars had reached its climax in the 19th century through the liberalistic system. Above all it had become necessary that Spain should regard her foreign problems with due consideration. This was the basis of a Peninsular policy which was so natural and necessary that the former attitude of the country is hardly comprehensible today.

It was General Franco who recognized the necessity and who determined to establish a policy of absolute understanding with Portugal on the basis of sincere friendship, absolute equality, respect and close collaboration.

The present war had been responsible for the agreement between the two nations and both countries had the duty of forming a peaceful oasis amidst the war area. That was General Franco's policy and his idea behind the Iberian Bloc, it was stated in conclusion in the Red Book.

TAIWANESE YOUTHS EAGER TO JOIN VOLUNTEER CORPS

84 Students of Patriotic Service Body Seal Petitions With Blood

Eighty-four youths of Takao, Taiwan, have filed written petitions or petitions sealed with their blood signifying their desire to join the second special Army Volunteers Corps, it has been disclosed by Domei.

These patriotic youths are students of the Nagakura Training Institute of the Takao City Patriotic Service Association which was established in Takao under the presidency of Hidekazu Nagakura.

When the petitions were collected by the president on January 10, which was the first day for filing of applications, he discovered that the entire student body turned in application for admittance to the Volunteers Corps.

It was found that 23 applications were written in their own blood, while the remaining 61 sealed their petitions with their blood.

The commander of the Takao Regimental District was impressed profoundly by the convincing way the youths expressed their patriotic sentiments.

Argentine Films Better

MADRID—The national film industry in Argentina has made such great progress of late that its films are gradually eclipsing those from the United States, according to a report received by the paper Arriba from Buenos Aires. Prizes for the best productions have only recently been distributed by the municipal administration of Buenos Aires. The first prize was awarded for the film "La Guerra Gaucha" and the second for the picture "Malambo."

Large Image of Prince Takaoka, Scholar Of Buddhism, to Be Erected at Shonan

In memory of the posthumous influence of Prince Takaoka, third son of the Emperor Heizei who died more than 1,000 years ago near Shonan while en route to India to study the essentials of Buddhism, a large temple, a training ground, a shrine and a huge image larger than the famous colossal statue of Buddha at Nara will be established in the near future at the place of his demise, according to the Asahi reports Domei.

A model of the image to be erected has been planned by Kaiki Hasegawa, a sculptor in Nakajujo, Oji-ku. Ten years ago, he made the statue of Prince Shotoku now enshrined in the Hasseiden or the "Eight Sage Hall" at Hommoku, Yokohama.

While designing the statue of Prince Shotoku, Mr. Hasegawa examined many historical documents at various places and found a picture of Prince Shotoku drawn by Prince Takaoka. Deeply moved by the splendid effect of the picture, Mr. Hasegawa commenced to make a specific study of the Prince. Since then Mr. Hasegawa has designed more than 10 busts for trial.

Greatly impressed by Mr. Hasegawa's constant efforts, members of the society for promoting the posthumous influence of Prince Takaoka had asked him to make a model of the image to be erected at Shonan.

The model manufactured in compliance with the request of the society is a replica of that now enshrined in the Kongo-in Temple at Maizuru. In his left hand, the Prince holds beads and in his right hand, a sceptre. It measures about one meter in height.

Halifax Attempts To Appease Chiang

(Continued From Page 1)

wish of Chungking to have them settled for once. It would be strange if Britain had agreed to return Kowloon and Hongkong to Chungking, since these two places have been occupied by the Japanese Forces. But did not Britain think fit to promise to Chungking to return concessions most of which are under Japanese occupation?

The only explanation of the reluctance of Britain to promise to Chungking to return Kowloon and Hongkong is that it just wants to keep these places in order to use them as bases from which to operate when it comes to getting control of China after the war.

The attitude of Chungking toward the refusal of Britain to promise to return Kowloon and Hongkong was expressed by T. V. Soong, Chungking Foreign Minister, when he told the Chungking press that he exceedingly deplored the absence of a willingness on the part of Britain to reach an agreement on the matter of Kowloon during the negotiations in the British-Chungking pact. As for the question of Hongkong, Soong also revealed that the British showed not the slightest sign of discussing it in the course of the negotiations.

Past Is Defective

A Chungking report of the Central News Agency under date of January 12 ran:

"The British-Chungking agreement leaves something to be desired. It is defective in that it has no provision for the return of the Kowloon Leased territory and Hongkong. The former is the product of an unequal treaty. Hongkong also should be Chinese territory, geographically and ethnologically." From this it will be seen that Chungking has great doubts about the intentions of Britain toward it.

Eden's speech, the New York speech of Lord Halifax, and the attitude of the British Government toward the questions of the Kowloon Leased territory and Hongkong are but outward manifestations of the true nature of Britain's policy toward Chungking. It is unthinkable that Britain has developed its attitude toward Chungking without the knowledge of America.

There are three facts that show conclusively that the American policy toward Chungking is of a piece with the British.

1. There is no provision for the abolition of the discriminatory American Immigration Law in the American-Chugking pact which was concluded concurrently with the signature of the British-Chungking agreement.

2. America has failed to fulfill its promise to Chungking to aid it in the struggle with Japan.

3. The American Government is back of Van Zeeland and others, who are advocating an international management of China.

Thrift Drive Successful

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, January 22.—The Thrift Movement initiated by Chang Yung-ting, eminent Chinese educationalist in Shanghai, was well received throughout China.

Chen Heads Kiangsu Body

C.P.S.

TAICHOW, January 22.—The North Kiangsu branch of the Educational Construction Association was recently inaugurated here with Chen Yang-wu, director of Education of the North Kiangsu Office of the Chairman of the Military Commission, personally directing.

Tanaka Extols Citizens of P.I. For Good Work

(Continued from Page 1)

Executive Commission of the Philippines under Chairman Jorge B. Vargas.

In Manila a mammoth people's rally was held at Luneta Park at 11 a.m. when the people reiterated their determination to fight through the second year of the war against the Anglo-Americans.

The rally was attended by Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, and his staff officers as well as by Chairman Vargas and the departmental heads of the Philippines Executive Commission.

Mr. Vargas accompanied by leading officials of the commission, visited Lieutenant-General Tanaka this morning on the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of the administrative organ.

In the course of the meeting, Lieutenant-General Tanaka expressed his appreciation of the great efforts of the Filipino leaders in the gigantic task of creating a new Philippines during the past year.

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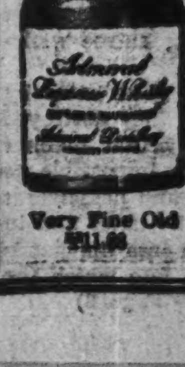

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INDO-CHINA PLAYING VITAL ROLE IN WAR

Cooperative Attitude of French Colony Unaltered Since Start of Conflict

Along with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, French Indo-China has come to play an important role in this unprecedentedly large-scale historic war, with the object of contributing to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Regarding this particular issue, the Tokyo Shimbun, in its special article entitled "Present Conditions and Future of F.I.C. Economy," gives an interesting view in the following vein:

No change whatsoever has taken place since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War in the cooperative attitude of French Indo-China which is destined to play an important role as a supply base in the present hostilities. It is a matter for congratulation that the relations between the two countries are ever becoming closer.

Individuality Heightened

The wholesale advance of the German forces into unoccupied France as well as the rebellious acts certain Frenchmen in French North Africa have only served to heighten the individuality of French Indo-China. The brilliant successive Japanese victories in the war have further cemented the relations of Japan and French Indo-China, as has been often declared by Japanese Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa and Governor-General Jean Decoux.

Viewed in this light, the future development of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the future movement of French Indo-China, not to mention the future relations between Japan and French Indo-China, greatly depend on the reorganization of French Indo-China economy. In fact, it would be right to presume that primarily through the reorganization of her economy revolving around the foodstuffs problem, will French Indo-China be able to play an important part in the successful prosecution of the Greater East Asia War.

In order to follow this policy, the authorities of French Indo-China on the first of January of this year announced the line-up of the representatives of the various French Indo-China Producers' Associations, and in consideration of the strengthening of the already-organized commercial guilds' sellers associations, they have already set out on the formal economic reorganization with a view to effecting sweeping revision in the production of wartime necessities.

At present, economic control is being effected in the following fields.

Economic Control

(1) The sale and prices of such important F.I.C. commodities as rice, Indian corn, rubber, raw cotton, vegetable oil, dried salted fish, fish oil and hemp are placed under strict control. Since the beginning of last year, the Rice and Corn Committee has banned the free purchase of these commodities. The control over fish has recently been expanded even to include fish oil and its preservation. Domestic transactions of raw cotton are also prohibited, not to mention its exports abroad.

(2) With regard to currency and commodity prices, the Government General is exerting its utmost efforts toward the checking of inflation and low commodity prices. In order to absorb the idle capital, the Authorities are issuing a large number of national debentures and lotteries. At the beginning of last December, The Governor-General, with the permission of the Vichy Government, raised the ceiling of the amount of national bonds which it may issue to 60,000,000 piastre from the former limit of 46,000,000 piastre, a sharp increase of 14,000,000 piastre over the previous figure. Lottery tickets have thus far been drawn six times annually, but the authorities are now contemplating to hold lotteries monthly.

(3) In regard to commodity prices, whether they be wholesale or retail, maximum prices are fixed for almost everything, including important foodstuffs, oils, metal and textiles. And the number of mutually agreed prices of commodities is now being increased.

(4) Economic control, which was tightened during last year, is now extending its hands to industry and commerce. The licensing system has been imposed over the transference of ownership rights of all rice mills in Cholon. Stiffer controls have been placed also over the transference and sale of factories in French Indo-China. The permission of the authorities is necessary to start a new business.

The French Indo-China Government-General contemplates the formulation of concrete measures this year for the achievement of self-sufficiency of various foodstuffs and daily necessities by means of increased production. All the plans appear to be spread over a three-year interval.

Intelligent and considerate leaders of the French Indo-China Government-General have recently been formulating plans for the establish-

striction of consumption, satisfactory both to the Frenchmen and the natives in the country.

Problem of Autarchy

In view of the shortage of vegetable oils, the Government authorities have lately begun to make special efforts toward the increased production of peanuts. The people in French Indo-China are being encouraged to convert their corn fields into peanut fields, and also to grow peanuts in uncultivated lands, with the aid of Government subsidies. And steady progress is said being made in this movement.

The self-sufficiency policy of French Indo-China has hitherto been confined to French Indo-China alone, but now that she has fully awakened to the reality of the situation, she will undoubtedly exert her strenuous efforts toward assisting the establishment of an autarchic structure in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In view of the bright prospects of the Japanese-F.I.C. economic negotiations, now under way, arriving at a satisfactory conclusion, the French Indo-China authorities will surely conduct a radical re-examination of their entire economy and make a fresh start in this direction, especially in consideration of the approaching time for reviving the economic agreement in June this year.

Thus the day is swiftly drawing near when the importance of various foodstuff commodities centering around rice and Indian corn will be newly instilled into the minds of the French Indo-China people. And there is no doubt that the French Indo-China economy this year, in accordance with their Government's policy of ever tightening the economic cord, will come to play a still powerful role in the successful prosecution of the Greater East Asia War as an important

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NINE HOURS IN SEA—A STORY OF STERLING COURAGE

To be a Japanese Is to be Not Afraid to Die: To the Men of the Imperial Navy, Duty to the Nation Comes First, Last, Always . . .

By AKIRA TENDO
Of the Navy Press Corps

HERE in Tokyo people live and work in safety: confidence and peace prevail everywhere in the city. The people are grateful for the officers and men of their Navy who have been going through unspeakable hardship and suffering, that all the people back home might do their work with vigor and calm of mind. Since the outbreak of the current war the Imperial Navy has been destroying one fleet after another of the enemy countries, capturing one after another of the enemy naval bases in the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, thus making the homeland of Japan safer and safer with each victory out on the front.

Those officers and men of the Navy are men of action and do not say anything about their wonderful achievements of the recent battles. However, after returning to Tokyo I have an irresistible desire to speak for them about the sublime spirit with which they do their work on the fronts. It is true that here every one welcomes me back kindly. Not only my friends but also those who are strangers to me know something about my experiences in the Battle of the Coral Sea and graciously praise me for it. But their praise really ought to go to the navy officers and men, for whom the entire people of Japan cannot be too grateful.

Being a Navy Pressman, I had the privilege of witnessing the Battle of the Coral Sea on board a small aircraft carrier. During the battle I was wounded while on the carrier which went down into the sea soon afterwards. I was in the water nine hours but was fortunately rescued by a Japanese ship and taken to a hospital to spend a month and a half there and then sent back to Tokyo. When I hear appreciative words spoken to me and meet so many people who bow politely to me I cannot help thinking about those heroes who were at the Battle of the Coral Sea with me.

Duty to the End

I can shut my eyes and still visualize a man who remained inside the carrier the last moment because he felt it was his duty to finish his work in there. As the carrier began to sink he looked out through one of the small portholes of the ship and waved his white cap at his comrades who had been thrown off the ship and were swimming in the water.

I can visualize another man who was striving hard to climb up to the top of the main-mast that he might take down the naval ensign which had been placed there. He strove heroically, but before he could reach his goal the mast went down into the deep.

Of those who were rescued was a man who was shut in within a turret because the entrance to it had been blocked. When he realized his predicament he placed himself beside a broken gun-barrel and sat facing the north toward the Imperial Palace, in Tokyo and shouted "Banzai" three times for His Majesty the Emperor. But just at that moment a bomb dropped at the entrance of the turret, thus reopening the blocked entrance and enabling him to work out of the turret into the ocean.

When I came back to Tokyo I wrote of my experiences of the Battle of the Coral Sea and many people have come to know about my having spent nine hours in the Southern waters. The reason why they have received me so graciously everywhere I go and yet some of those heroes of the battle who worked much more nobly in the Coral Sea are now doing their new task somewhere in the Pacific or in some other waters. In fact since the outbreak of the current war all the officers and men of the navy have been silently endeavoring to help establish a new social order in Greater East Asia. So as I hear grateful words spoken to me I feel happy but at the same time extremely ashamed of the meagreness of my work which I was privileged to do with those navy men in the battle.

Some people say to me that though I was a non-combatant in the battle I did my work heroically. And yet I should like to say that once a sea battle has started all the people who are on Japanese ships catch the unique fever of the Imperial Navy. Paymasters, doctors, newspaper correspondents and all come to feel proud that they belong to the Navy, and work with the navy officers and men. I as a navy correspondent realize that only a writer who has been in the battle can truly describe the sights and sounds of a modern sea fight. I now have a cherished desire to write so much about the heroic consecration with which the Japanese navy men fought in the Battle of the Coral Sea, to tell everyone with what heroism they battled to the end.

When I was a boy I used to think about a man who was shipwrecked in the middle of an ocean and was suffering from hunger, cold and the beating of heartless waves. I, as a boy, used to imagine how he would feel in his hopeless situation. And now, what I had imagined as a boy about such a person has become a reality to me, as a man, a vital personal experience in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

When the battle was going on we who were on the aircraft carrier, were so enthusiastic about our individual tasks that we forgot danger, the idea of being afraid never occurring to us. In fact we even transcended the fear of death. Even I was not conscious either of death or fear. I only said to myself, "At last I am in the water." I was aware that the water I had tasted was very salty, almost bitter. Not many moments after I was again swallowed by cold waves and I could not come up to the surface of the water for some time. When I did come up, however, I felt that my head was intensely hot. Then I realized that the sea which had been covered with heavy oil was a burning mass of flames. Then the thought occurred to me for the first time that I might be staring death face to face.

In Burning Sea

I was in the burning sea, for what seemed a century to me, but at last the oil had become exhausted and the fire extinguished. Not long after the thought of the fire was vanished from my mind, and I thought of it no more. When I realized I could float with little effort on my part, the desire to find a fellow-countryman somewhere about me became almost unbearable. I was so lonesome and was so anxious to meet a friend, and my situation so desperate.

Gradually my head became clearer and I was consciously preparing for a long drift in the ocean. Fortunately soon after I found several Japanese men approaching me. With their cooperation we tied floating sticks together and lumber floating around and made them into a sort of a raft. Some of the men were wounded seriously as soon as we succeeded in making something like a raft we placed those wounded men on it and took care of them the best we could. Of course this raft was small and most incomplete, and all we could do was to take turns to sit on it once in a while when we had become too tired to float. Gradually it occurred to us that something would have to be done that we might cheer ourselves up. And we came to the conclusion that singing would be the best way to do so. We sang and sang, one song after another, and as we sang we seemed to regain courage and strength. It seemed to us that those Japanese warships which had gone pursuing the enemy ships would return to us in a week, and so we would have to somehow survive until then. For this we would have to have super-human physical strength backed by spiritual strength. The seriously wounded men who had been placed on the raft looked fatigued and would often bend so

would almost touch their knees. I could not help but admire those wounded heroes of the sea for their strong fighting spirit which kept them alive, and their remarkable physical strength disciplined and trained for many years.

With those wounded men placed on the raft we thought we were ready for a long drifting in the sea. Then for the first time I turned my thoughts to myself. "Lucky that I am able to swim,"—was the first thought that came to my mind. I thought of my father then, who had passed away when I was a first-year boy at grammar school, he once took me to the Okawa river in Tokyo and pushed me out into the flowing current. I had not learned to swim yet but I had to do something in order to save myself that day, and thanks to that experience in the water I learned to swim in a day. Not many years afterwards I was able to swim across the Okawa river. For reminiscence of those childhood experiences I was most grateful to my father for such memories. Again I thought of those days after graduation from college, how I had not been able to secure a job, how at that time too, I could not help thinking about my father with the tenderest affection.

Gradually I came to my self again, and I recalled one thing after another which I had done and seen on my ship at the time of its sinking. I realized that even after I had become wounded I remained on the deck and Yoshioka, the camera-man, was taking snapshots on the navigation platform. Both of us wanted to do our best in fulfilling our duties as representatives of the Navy Press.

Thus indulging myself in recollections I recalled and felt my vest pocket. Fortunately it had been so tightly buttoned up that my notebook and pencil still remained in there. I said to myself that with this notebook which contained all my writings of the battle I would gladly die if that were necessary. I prayed too that Yoshioka had not lost his moving picture films. Then I felt that my experience of the battle had been meaningful and recalled a Chinese passage which I had studied at high school. It was to the effect that a person who has learned the highest truth of the universe would be happy to die on the same day. I confess that I could never grasp the meaning of the passage when I listened to my teacher explaining it to us in class, but finding myself in the waves of the Coral Sea and thinking back upon the meaningful experiences of the recent battle I thought that at last I was able to grasp something of its meaning for the first time.

Smiles at Death

Then I thought of my friends back in Tokyo who might be eating lunch even at that very moment. The thought made me smile and I was very hungry. However, I was not afraid of death as I actually faced it in the ocean that day. Even when I had been on the aircraft carrier I had not been quite sure whether or not I would be able to die with self-possession. But when I felt that the last moments had approached me there in the sea I was calm and unafraid. I could not understand then why calmness had suddenly overtaken me.

Later when I was recuperating in a hospital at some naval base I contemplated about the change in attitude toward death, which had come about me. I thought about it for a long time in my bed finally, I came to the conclusion that because I was a Japanese born and brought up in Japan, studied the history of the Japanese people I had been able to take such an attitude toward death at the most critical moment. Had I been born and brought up somewhere else and had known nothing about Japanese history I might have begun to weep when I met death face to face. However, I had the good fortune of having been trained in such a way that I might be ready to die for His Imperial Majesty whenever the time came. This birth, this education, and the absorbing of the Japanese atmosphere had enabled me to bring about the needed change of attitude at the critical moment. Truly, when I recalled those officers and men who spent nine hours in the water with me I came to understand it all the more clearer. So on my bed I fully appreciated the value of the Japanese tradition. And more than ever I felt sincerely grateful for being a Japanese myself.

I recall that the water of the southern sea was cold, when I was in it for a long time. The fact that it was windy made the situation worse. So I tried not to take off any of the things which I had on. My simple attire consisted of short-sleeved shirt, short trousers and a khaki coat. The sun was shining brightly but still I was nevertheless shivering with cold. When waves tossed me to and fro and the piercing wind penetrated my shirt I felt as tho I was freezing. However, those navy men round about me were almost naked but looked so calm and self-possessed and totally indifferent to what was going on round about them. They looked as if they had been safely seated on a warship in time of peace and were carrying on a conversation so cheerfully with one another. I felt that my bleeding wound was the cause of my extraordinary chill. So I asked a sailor in a summer suit whether he was cold or not and he immediately replied, that he too was terribly cold. This reply somewhat relieved me of the excessive fear when I had had but made me admire all the more those naked sailors who had been talking so cheerfully to one another. Their presence gave me a sense of awe and made me realize that they had had an unusual training both physically and spiritually in accordance with the tradition of the Japanese Navy. Their summer suits had been used for binding the wounds of their fellow sailors and their suits had been placed on the most seriously wounded men, their shorts had been used for putting pieces of wood together that they might be made into the raft which had been of such use to all of us. This I thought was the stuff that our navy was made of.

Danger From Sharks

I had been told that the southern waters were full of man-eating sharks. So while I was still on the aircraft carrier I had thought of what I should do in case I should be attacked by one of them. And what I had imagined about, now became a reality. Sharks are sensitive to the smell of human blood, as everyone is aware, so I tore my shirt into narrow strips and by tying them one after another I made something that looked like a long white banner and floated it in the water to scare the sharks away. I had been told that shoes would protect the feet from their biting but my wounded and numb feet could not control my shoes from sliding off in the water. I was more than sorry when I lost my shoes that way, because I had worn them during my half year's expedition with my navy friends. At times I had worn them ashore onto an island and sometimes I had worn those shoes in our jungle expedition. So you can see when I lost them in the waves of the Coral Sea I felt as if they were something alive and had sacrificed their lives for my sake.

Even shoes were so dear to me when I had lost them. That I could well understand how the officers and men felt when they had lost their aircraft carrier in the battle. Those men must have spent long days on the carrier and must have loved it as if it were an intimate friend.

Yoshioka was having a difficult time with sharks. He had saddled over a log but by that time all the heavy oil which had been covering the surface of the sea had burned away and the water had become clear as crystal. And he could see many a shark down in the water. Whenever he saw one of them coming near him he would put his feet up and that would throw him off balance and plunge him into the water. Repetition of the same act over and over again completely fatigued him.

Even in handling sharks the sailors were far superior than us. They were not in the least afraid. On the contrary they secured sticks and went after the sharks to kill them, the way they went about it was most interesting. One of them acted as commander and by his order, "Go after them," they would dive after those man-eating fish without the least bit of fear. What impressed me was the attitude in which they were doing the chasing. They gave me the impression that they were having a great time when they would dive into the water to kill those man-eaters. A short time before they had been engaged in one of the fiercest battles in history and yet now they seemed to have quite forgotten about warships, bombs, aircrafts and bloodshed, and were raising their voices merrily chasing sharks. They seemed to be having a great time, all life and death having been forgotten. I could not help but admire their courage and innocence.

I recalled again the way our aircraft carrier had sunk into the Coral Sea. When I had been thrown off board I had struggled hard in the water. Everytime I came up to the surface of the water I could catch a glimpse of the carrier which loomed so large and so near by. But soon after I was swallowed by the waves again. After an interval after I had repeated this act of being swallowed several times I came up to the surface again I could see the ship no longer. All I could discern was an empty lonesome space against the sky, which had been occupied by our dear ship, until a short time ago. The sunbeams were playing over the white caped waves of the Coral Sea. When shouts of banzai arose from somewhere in the waves. All the officers and men of our navy who were in that vicinity were singing for their ship and for their fellow sailors who had gone down with that ship. They sang songs of their navy. Their animated singing sounded almost like shouting. Then a still solemn melody arose, it was a song describing their firm determination to sacrifice everything for their Emperor. By this time the waves had become quite large and the whole sight of the singing men in the midst of this southern waves was most awe-inspiring to me. I was almost spellbound. The singing became louder and louder for the chorus which had been started by a few of them at first had gradually been joined by all the men around there. But I was breathless with admiration!

Many Things Happen

Many things happened as we drifted along in the water. The sun had neared the western horizon when the heavy oil came drifting toward me again. I was trying to push it away with one of my hands when suddenly I saw a sheet of white paper. On examining it I discovered it to be a copy of bamboo-flute (shakuhachi) music, entitled "The Melody of Autumn" and the seal placed at the bottom of the sheet indicated the name of the owner of the music sheet. I was moved by the idea that this man had had the grace to bring his bamboo flute to the battle. Perhaps he had comforted his fellow men by playing on the flute whenever he had time to spare. When I approached a man who was swimming nearby I asked him whether or not he knew the owner of the music sheet. He replied that that particular man was not far away from us. Thus replying he pointed the man out to me. Looking where he pointed I saw a sailor who was fixing the raft. I approached him and showed him sheet of music. "Ah, where did you find this? I am much obliged to you," he said and then he held it up as if he had found his dear son after a long interval. "I am so glad," he said. And I said to him, "would you mind singing the music without the accompaniment for me?" "Certainly I shall," he replied firmly and seating himself down on the raft he put his hands forward as if he had had his dear flute there and then gradually began to hum the music which was so dear to him.

As he was humming waves came and threw him off the raft several times but he climbed up onto the raft again and finished the music for me. And though I had not learned particularly to appreciate the bamboo-flute music before his humming was most moving and impressive to me. As I listened to it I felt as if that music had penetrated my whole constitution and purified it as nothing else could do. And as I looked at him his figure seemed extremely holy and consecrated. I was enchanted by this man and his performance:

"If an enemy ship comes. . ." . . . This thought must have come to every one of us as we drifted along in the ocean. "Then I should never allow myself to be rescued by the enemy," I said to myself. "If they should try to pick me up to their ship I should by all means kill myself before they could even touch me." I gave expression to my thought. However, I had not thought as yet by what method I should kill myself.

At last I heard a man say, "I can see a ship." For an instant it occurred to me that that ship might be an enemy ship but more than anything else I was happy to be able to see the outline of a ship. And somehow I felt that I was going to be rescued safely.

I could not see from where I was the face of the man who first detected that ship but later I learned that when he had said, "I can see a ship," he was calm as if nothing important had happened. Later I had a chance to talk with him personally and he revealed to me that in case that was an enemy ship he was determined to drink heavy oil which was still floating around there on the sea and bite his tongue, to kill himself. When I heard him say this I felt ashamed that I had felt so happy merely because I had seen a ship.

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LES ORIGINES DE LA PEINTURE OCCIDENTALE AU JAPON
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Mon., Jan. 25, at 6:30 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall
Program
1. Schuman: Fantasie Op. 17
2. Beethoven: Sonata "Les Adieux"
3. Chopin: 'Cello Sonata Op. 65 (Roman Dukson and Leonid Kreutzer)
4. Chopin: a) Polonaise F sharp minor
b) Mazurkas
c) Valses
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Piano Recital by
MOTONARI IGUCHI
Thursday, Jan. 28, at 7 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall
Program
1. BACH: Bassacaria in C minor
2. SABURO MOROI: Sonata No. 2
3. SCHUMANN: Sonata Op. 11 in F sharp minor
4. RAVEL: Gaspord de la Nuit
5. ALBENIZ: Triana
6. GRANADOS: Marionette
Admission: ¥3.50, ¥2.00 (All Reserved)—Incl. Tax
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The 1st Concert By Request
(Sponsored by Takeuchi Music Office)
Monday, Feb. 1, at 7 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall
Artists:
YOKO MATSUKUMA (Piano)
IZUMI KONDO (Violin)
SONOKO TANAKA (Piano)
HIROSHI HATOYAMA (Violin)
VALENTINE ABAZA (Violin)
ALEXIS ABAZA (Piano)
KAKUNEN HAYASHI (Baritone)
MINAKO HIRAI (Soprano)
Admission ¥2.80, ¥1.40 (Incl., Tax)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE, HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL.
The next concert's program will be arranged by vote of the audience. Discount tickets presented to those whose selections are voted.

ICE MEET AT HARUNA IN FULL SWING TODAY

Hirakawa of Chosen Steals Spotlight by Winning Again on Saturday

Takamasa Hirakawa of Chosen again headed a strong field of skaters Saturday, the second day of the ice sports tourney of the 13th Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet at Lake Haruna, Gumma Prefecture.

The talented Hirakawa, stole the spotlight Friday, the opening day of the meet by establishing a national record in the 5,000-meter race. On Saturday Hirakawa again flashed to a national standard, taking the 1,500-meter race in 2 minutes 24 seconds.

In the only other final for the men's division, Masao Nagaoka of Hokkaido captured the gruelling 10,000-meter race in 20 minutes and 32 seconds.

Honors in the women's division were won by Miss Makiko Nawate of Manchoukuo and Miss Kyoko Shinagawa of Hokkaido. Miss Nawate for the second straight day swept to a title, taking the 1,000-meter final in 1 minute 50.9 seconds. Miss Shinagawa winning the 5,000-meter final in 11 minutes 15.6 seconds.

The hockey championship will be played off today between the teams of Meiji University and All-Manchoukuo. Meiji, the defending champion, entered the finals defeating the All-Dairen six, 10 to 1. All-Manchoukuo eked out of the Oji six from Hokkaido, 6 to 4.

In the secondary division, All-Dairen defeated Manchoukuo, 6 to 1 and Hokkaido downed Tohoku, 10 to 1 to enter the title game today.

SUMMARIES

Men's Open

1,500-meter final (individual): Won by Takamasa Hirokawa (Chosen); Yamashita (Kanto) second; Abe (Kanto) third; Watanabe (Chosen) fourth; Katakura (Kanto) fifth; Hashimoto (Kanto) sixth. Time—2:24.0 (New national and Meet record).

1,500-meter (inter-district): Won by Takamasa Hirokawa (Chosen); Konno (Hokkaido) second; Abo (Kanto) third; Kawaguchi (Kanto) fourth; Matsumura (Manchoukuo) and Sakigawara (Tohoku) tied for fifth. Time—2:24.0 (New national and Meet record).

10,000-meter final (individual): Won by Masao Nagaoka (Hokkaido); Yamashita (Kanto) second; Abe (Kanto) third; Tokuyama (Chosen) fourth; Yamaoka (Chubu) fifth; Fukaie (Kanto) sixth. Time—20:32.0

Women's open

1,000-meter final (individual) Won by Miss Makiko Nawate (Manchukuo) Nozawa (Hokkaido) second; Nagano (Hokkaido) third; Kimura (Manchoukuo) fourth; Tsurutani (Chosen) fifth; Ito (Chubu) sixth. Time—1:50.9

5,000-meter final: Won by Miss Kyoko Shinagawa (Hokkaido); Kimura (Manchoukuo) second; Nagano (Hokkaido) third; Makino (Chosen) fourth; Mikajiri (Manchoukuo) fifth; Abo (Chosen) sixth. Time—11:15.6

Hockey

Secondary schools

All-Dairen	2	1	3—6
Manchoukuo	1	0	0—1
Hokkaido	4	2	4—10
Tohoku	1	0	0—1

Men's open

All-Manchoukuo	3	2	1—6
Oji Paper Co.	1	1	2—4
Meiji	2	3	5—10
All-Dairen	0	1	0—1

WILL BAN NEW SCHOOLS IN INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS

Education Ministry to Prohibit Additional Institutions From February 1

Establishment of additional high schools, colleges, or universities in the Tokyo-Yokohama, Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe, Nagoya, and Shimonoseki-Moji areas, the four greatest industrial zones in the country, will be prohibited from February 1, it has been decided by the Education Ministry.

This measure has been taken, it is reported, in view of the fact that of a total of 341 high schools, colleges, and universities throughout the country, more than 60 per cent or 237, are now located in these industrial zones alone, which is not satisfactory in view of national defense as well as from the educational point of view.

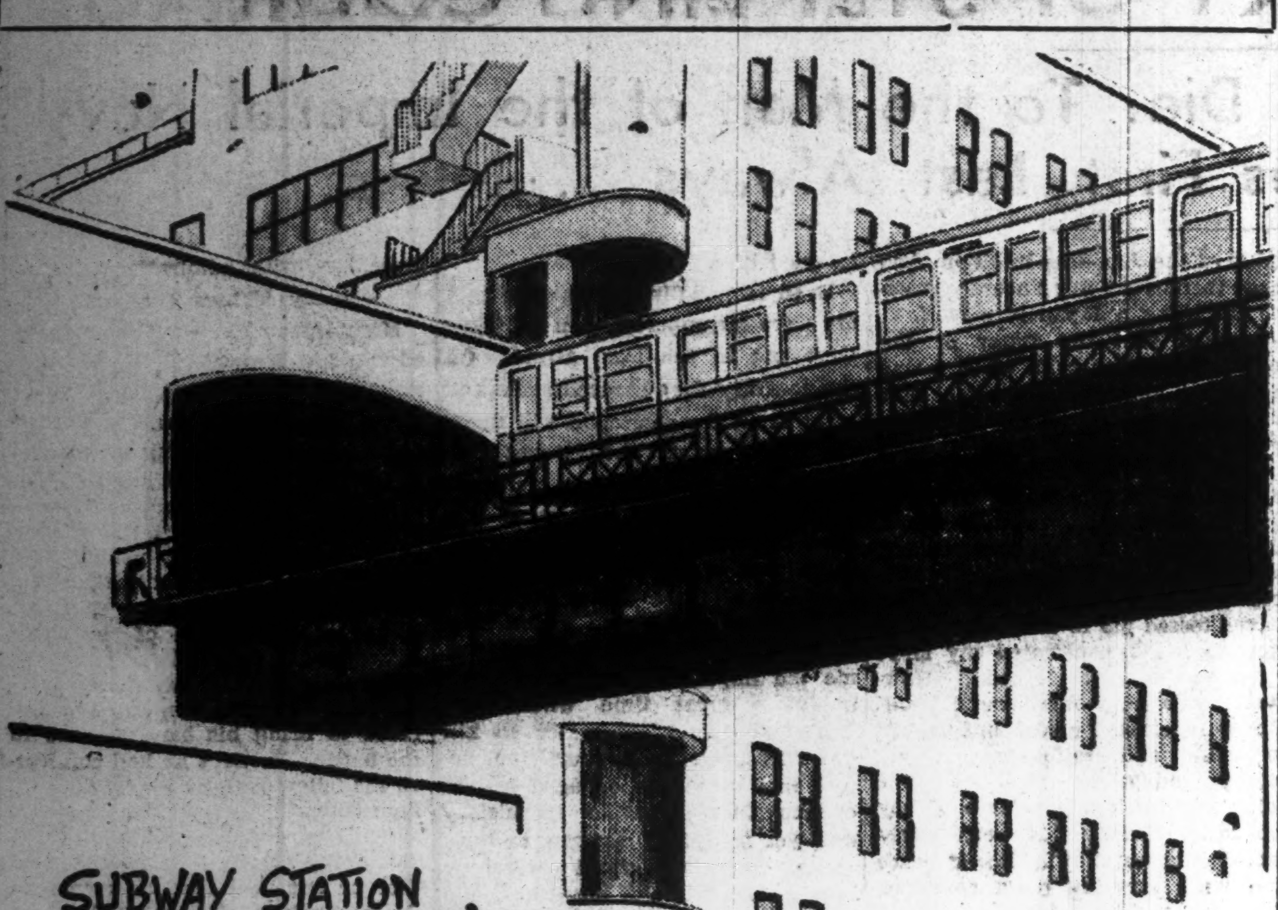
It is further reported that in the case of industrial schools this measure will not apply.

Asia League to Celebrate

C.P.S.

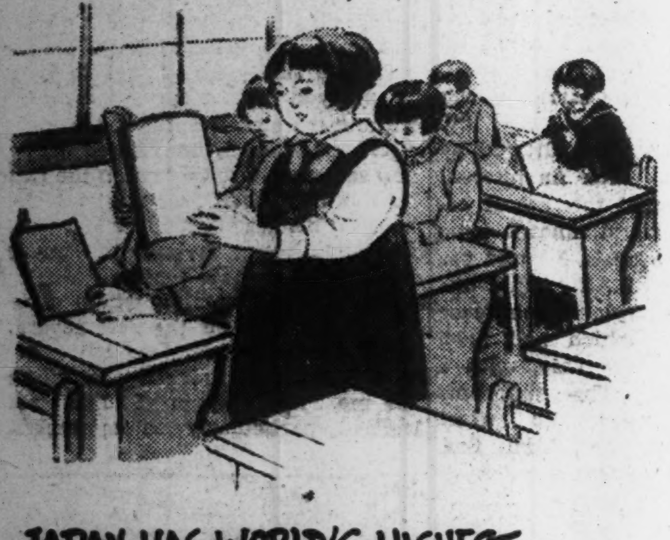
NANKING, January 21.—The added significance of the mission of the East Asia League as a result of the successive victories scored by the gallant Japanese Armed Forces in the War of Greater East Asia has prompted the China Foundation of the East Asia League to make extensive preparations for celebrating the second anniversary of its establishment which falls on February 1.

STRANGER THAN FICTION



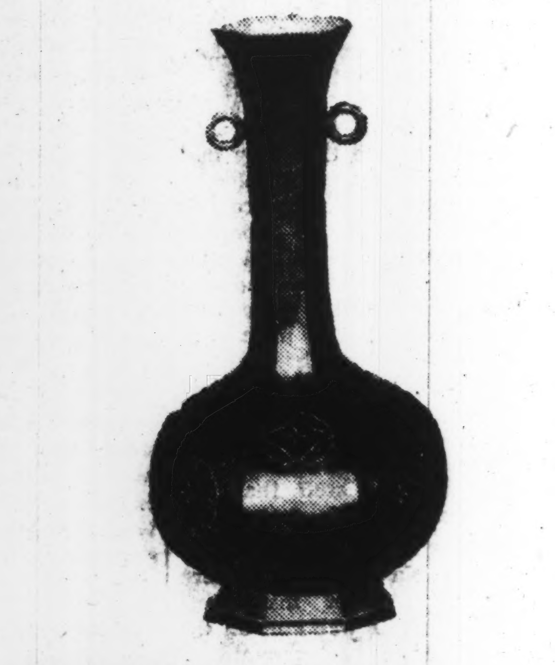
SUBWAY STATION IN THE SKY

ONE TERMINUS OF TOKYO'S SUBWAY IS HIGH ABOVE THE GROUND AS SHOWN IN THIS PICTURE



JAPAN HAS WORLD'S HIGHEST RATE OF LITERACY

LESS THAN 2 PER CENT OF NIPPON'S POPULATION IS ILLITERATE. MOREOVER MOST JAPANESE CHILDREN CAN READ AND WRITE BEFORE GOING TO SCHOOL.



CLOISONNE VASE

TOOK 10 YEARS TO MAKE. IN SOME CASES JAPANESE ARTISANS SPEND HALF A LIFETIME ON A SINGLE VASE

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA

The Works by Hosokawa-Midori:

The orchestral works by Mr. Hosokawa were presented by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra conducted by the composer himself last Tuesday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall in Tokyo. The works selected were: (1) an overture, "The Victory of Asia," (2) a vocal solo with orchestral accompaniment, "Yamatoji" (wordings by Sato); a symphonic-poem, "Karamatu," with a vocal recitative (wordings by Kitahara), (3) an orchestral suite, "Fuji,"—a series of tone pictures depicting the scenes around the foot of the M.t Fuji;—The title—The early morning in a village—The song of a maiden leading a horse—Festival—The wintry scene—Around the hearth in a snowy day—Skiing—The skating waltz—Wild flowers—The farmer—The grape harvest—The hill climbing in winter—The snow-capped summit and the majestic Fuji peering through the clouds. Soloist was Hujita-Humiko (soprano).

The "Yamatoji," though conventional enough in the general treatment, showed compactness as a work and there was a definite conception running through the work; the instrumentation was carefully done with due regard to the tonal effects, etc., and the soprano sang the part with rare temperament, though the nature of the work did not afford her a sufficient scope. The suite, "Fuji," evinced some interesting moments, but despite the usual orchestral tricks of the trade (i.e. the cotrapuntal or canonic devices, etc.), the scenic depiction was impressionistic rather than descriptive and not quite vivid enough; unfortunately, the orchestral performance did not do much justice to the work,—a much more careful working over the composition during the rehearsals was needed. The work on the whole was enjoyable.

The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra

The orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock held its supplementary concert last Wednesday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall in Tokyo. The program was as follows: Mozart's Symphony No. 35 in D major, K.V. 385 (Haffner); "Kindertotenlieder" (Child-Death Songs) by Gustav Mahler (the vocal Solo part was sang by Mme. Yotuya-Humiko, alto)—First performance in this country—; and, the 6th Symphony in B minor, Op. 74 (Patthetique) by Tschaikowsky.

The program commenced with the Mozart Symphony, which was given passing interest by the energy and the vitality of Rosenstock's reading. However, the work could not be regarded as one of Mozart's best works, despite some interesting fragments in the first and the last movements. It has neither the exquisite felicity of the E-flat Mayor, nor the serene pathos of the G-minor, nor the loftiness of the "Jupitor." In the andante and the menuetto, the strings did not quite bring out those fascinating Morzatian courtesies and want of elegance in the tone-quality generally was, perhaps, beyond the domain of the conductor's. Nevertheless, the performance of the work was spirited and obvious if not quite precise.

Mahler's wonderful tonepoem with hesitantly moving melodiclines was quite impressing despite few flaws in detail; the solo enters with "Once more the Sun would gild the morn!"—O, God, forgive me, even for a moment, for thinking of my own little sorrow when there are so much happiness and light—(2) "Ah, now I know why oft I caught you gazing"—All those little glances you used to give me through the little portals of your soul; my heart begot all the loveliest thoughts at seeing you smiling—(3) "When thy mother dear"—How everything reminds of your, dear child! Even your dearest mother is but an incarnation of yourself; O, forgive me for being so ungrateful—(4) "I think oft they've only gone a journey!"—You will never tell me you are gone from me, my soul's delight; why, I shall be with you ere the day is done—(5) "In such a tempest!"—Every nature's vicissitude brings back the memories of you, O child; how can I ever forget you! May you rest in peace with Him.

From the wordings (which, by the way, are by Friedrich Ruckert) it was obvious that it should have been sung by a male; however, the part was given to an alto, Mme. Yotuya. In spite of some lovely notes in the lower and upper regions, it was still her dramatic depiction of the work that was in the foremost; in the fourth song, "I think oft they've only gone a journey!" she was particularly impressing. The orchestral part, due to its selective instrumentation, was not quite happy in the performance; the tonal contrast of each instrument playing in turn lacked coherence to one another and also there was a slight over-powering tendency at times towards the soloist. Otherwise, the performance was quite impressing, though the brass-section of the orchestra did not come up to the expected standard, either in intonation or tonequality.

The last item, Tschaikowsky's Sixth Symphony, presented some problems: With all due credit to the conductor, Rosenstock, who brings out practically everything there is to bring out from the orchestra, the choice of the item was not a very happy one. The music of Tschaikowsky, like other members of the Russian School, is first and foremost the music of the soil; in its intangible language, it wants to set forth in the highest form all that is ingrained in the people,—the sentiment, the melody, the rhythms and so forth (almost the exact opposite of the abstract, the symbolic and the sophisticated academicism).

Tschaikowsky's Sixth Syphony (Pathetique) is undoubtedly one of the most profound and elaborate of its kind and it is hardly possible to interpret a work of this type without having at least some Slavic elements,—certain freedoms, audacities and above all that peculiar sense of pathos fringing the domain of beautiful melancholy. Despite some very energetic playing, it did not quite bring out that sense of rhythmic freedom and nuance; the wonderful, impassioned melodicline in the Andante was but a pallid figuration.

The performance of the work needs more than the energy and the vitality; it needs the tonal distribution and the rhythmic flexibility more than any other orchestral compositions; the superlative singing quality from the Strings and the other sections of the orchestra is demanded. The performance, on the whole was praiseworthy, and the programme was well arranged and varied. The evening was enjoyable and the concert was well attended.

Music Notes

Two more all-Beethoven evenings, making three given within four days if the one held by the Nippon Young People's Symphony Orchestra last Friday is counted, are scheduled at the Hibiya Public Hall for today and Tuesday, demonstrating the immense popularity of the great German symphony composer.

The Leonore Overture No. 3, the "Emperor" Piano Concerto, with Miss Haruko Fujita at the solo piano, and the Eighth Symphony will be played by the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Hideo Saito, at the periodical concert from 7 p.m. today, at the Hibiya Public Hall.

On Tuesday from 6:30 p.m. the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra will give its fifth program in a series of 12 Beethoven Evenings, under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt. The "Egmot" Overture: the Piano Concerto No. 1, with Miss Yoko Matsukuma as the soloist, and the Fifth Symphony will be played.

Three grand piano solo recitals are announced for the current week. Professor Leonid Kreutzer of the Tokyo Academy of Music will be heard in his fifth concert of the season at the Hibiya Public Hall, assisted by Professor Roman Dukson, cello, of the same school, from 6:30 p.m. Monday, January 25. The program is made up of Schumann's Fantasia, Opus 17; Beethoven's Sonata. "Les Adieuzx"; Chopin's Cello Sonata, Opus 65, and several of Chopin's piano selections.

Miss Sonoko Inoue is booked at the Tokyo Takarazuka Theater for a recital from 7 p.m. Thursday, January 28. She will play Bach-Busoni's Toccata and Fugue in D minor; Beethoven's "Eroica" Variations; Weber's Invitation to the Waltz; Mendelssohn's Spring Song and Hunting Song; Chopin's Nocturne, and Three Etudes, and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 6.

The same night, Motonari Iguchi, of the Tokyo Academy of Music will play at the Hibiya Public Hall, commencing at 7 p.m. Bach-d'Albert's Passacaglia in C minor; Sonata No. 2, by Saburo Moroi; Schumann's Sonata No. 11 in F sharp minor; and selections by Ravel, Albeniz, and Granados, make up his program.

Under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, a special concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, with Professor Leo Sirota as the soloist, will be held under the joint auspices of the Central Blind Peoples Welfare Association and the Tokyo Ophthalmologists Association, from 7 p.m. Wednesday at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Dvorak's Fourth Symphony; Rachmaninov's Piano Concerto in C minor, and Three Dances, from Smetana's opera, "The Bartered Bride".

New Japanese chamber music works by contemporary composers will be given at the first of a series of concerts sponsored by the musical composition department of the Japan Musical Culture Association, from 7 p.m. Wednesday at the Murayama Music Studio, Kojimachi.

The National Music Lovers Society is presenting a special symphony concert to promote the relations between the Axis countries, Japan, Germany, and Italy, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6 p.m., Sunday, January 31. Performances will be given by the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Urando Watanabe. Chief selections include Beethoven's Fifth Symphony; Rossini's, "William Tell" Overture; "Rustic Man", a symphonic poem which brought Mr. Watanabe the first prize in the National Musical Concours of the year before last, and other new pieces by the same composer.

A concert to stress the friendly relations between Japan and her German and Italian Allies is planned at the Gunjin Kaikan for Friday, January 29, from 6:30 p.m.

Taking a hint from the German type of "Wunschkonzert" which was introduced here through the recent German Ufa musical talkie of the same title, the Takeuchi Music Office will launch the first concert of this kind ever attempted in this country, Monday, February 1, from 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The outstanding feature of this type of concert is the selection of the artists and the program through popular vote. Monday's initial concert features performances by Miss Yoko Matsukuma, piano; Miss Izumi Kondo, violin; Miss Sonoko Tanaka, piano; Hiroshi Hatoyama, violin; Miss Valentina Abaza, violin; Alexis Abaza, piano; Tsurutoshi Hayashi, barytone, and Miss Minako Hirai, soprano. The program will be made public only on the concert night.

The traditions of Eastern and Western music will be blended in a joint concert by Michio Miyagi, famous blind koto player, who is the foremost representative of the neo-classical type of aboriginal Japanese music; and Madam Tamaki Miura, internationally acclaimed soprano, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m. Tuesday, February 2. Koto solos; soprano solos with koto accompaniment; and pieces for soprano, chorus, and koto orchestra, will be offered, all composed or arranged by Mr. Miyagi. The Shinsei Chorus, the Miyagi Koto Ensemble, and Jiro Akamatsu at the piano, will assist in the performances.

Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto, violinist, will play Lalo's Spanish Symphony in a special concert with the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Kazuo Yamada at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m. Thursday, February 4. Beethoven's Third Symphony ("Eroica"), and Wagner's "Tannhauser" Prelude will also be played.

In the fourth of the series of Musical Masterworks Appreciation Concerts, the Tokyo String Quartet will appear with Joseph Rosenstock at the piano, on Friday, February 5, from 1 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. Beethoven's Quartet in E minor (Razoumowski Quartet); Haydn's D major Quartet, and Schubert's "Trout" Quintet in A major are included in the program.

BALDWIN REVEALS AREAS U.S. TROOPS STATIONED

Commentator Says 1,500,000 Yanks at Various Fronts But More Needed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 19.—The United States has dispatched 1,500,000 troops to overseas areas President Franklin Roosevelt declared in his recent Congressional message, while Hanson Baldwin, well-known military commentator, explained the present condition of the American forces stationed now in various foreign lands in his article published in the New York Times today.

"One year ago, the United States overseas forces were only stationed at Iceland, Greenland, Newfoundland, and in various British bases obtained through the transfer of destroyers to Great Britain, as well as in Panama, Hawaii and other American territories," wrote Baldwin, "but now, American troops are stationed all over the world extending to 65 countries and islands.

"Today, United States forces are stationed in North Ireland, England, French Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Belgian Congo, Chad, British Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Iran, India, China, Australia, New Guinea, the Solomons, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Fiji, Palmira Island, Johnston Island, Hawaii, Midway, the Aleutians, Alaska, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa-Rica, Panama Canal Zone, Galapagos, Santa Elena, Alba, Crakow, Trinidad, Venezuela, British Guinea, Surinam, St. Lucia, Antigua, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Haiti, Jamaica, Cuba, Bahamas, Burmuda, Canada, Newfoundland, Labrador, Greenland and Iceland.

"American troops stationed overseas are increasing monthly. In the first year of the war in each month, 75,000 to 90,000 American soldiers were sent abroad, but the average is still far below compared to what was sent in 1918 during the last European War when the monthly average was 306,305.

"Of course, the United States forces have suffered casualties in oversea areas, but that had only given the Axis forces a breathing moment. America has not yet started real military preparations."

Comments on 'Mosquito' Paper

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, January 21.—Feng Chieh, Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Publicity, declared that "mosquito" papers published in Shanghai have their social value in the community but they should follow a policy in conformity with the current situation and contribute their effort to society from day to day.

Kansai Notes

Mayor Bunichiro Noda of Kobe and Mrs. Noda last Thursday morning visited the German Aviation Exhibition now being held at the Mitsukoshi department store. Led by K. A. Balzer, the local German Consul-General, and F. Reid, German Consul, the Kobe Mayor inspected every exhibit with much interest.

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MUST PROPERLY USE SURPLUS RESOURCES

Specialist Suggests Ways for Disposing Materials From South to Best Advantage

Doctor of Engineering Yoshio Tanaka, writing in the magazine Greater East Asia Economic Resources, gives an interesting and useful opinion concerning the utilization of the surplus materials of the southern regions from the standpoint of a specialist. The following is a condensation of Dr. Tanaka's article:

"In pre-war days, Japan had few materials whose supplies were inexhaustible, except air and water. Air and water are indeed indispensable for the development of important industries, but being available all over the world they cannot be regarded as important materials possessed by Japan alone.

"As a result of its brilliant successes since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan has come into possession of various materials including sugar, Manila hemp, rubber, palm oil, coconut oil, tin and natural gas, all of which can be had in vast quantities. Besides these, Japan has under its control abundant supplies of petroleum, bauxite, iron ore, quinine, resins and teak. The supply of these materials at present is not much larger than the demand therefor, which is fast increasing. We cannot, therefore regard them as surplus materials.

Materials in Surplus

"The things of which Japan has at present greater supply than demand are roughly speaking, sugar, Manila hemp, rubber, coconut oil, palm oil, tin, and natural gas. An accurate knowledge of the surplus quantities available of these materials cannot be obtained from the statistics compiled prior to the outbreak of the present war in the Pacific because their production has been more or less reduced on account of the military operations in the southern regions. Moreover, various measures are believed to have been taken by the Japanese authorities there to adjust their demand and supply.

"Nevertheless, we cannot overlook the fact that some of the important materials from the southern regions are more than abundantly supplied at present, and something must be done to properly dispose of the surplus quantities.

"In wartime, however, we must be careful not to use them for purposes which do not contribute to Japan's fighting strength, or in any quarters where there is no immediate need for them. For, in order to finish those materials for utilization, coal, electricity, and labor are required which are urgently needed for purposes with direct bearings on our victory in the present war. Nor is it advisable for us to have the materials shipped to Japan, because bottoms are needed for more important purposes at present. All things considered, the purposes for which we may use those materials are naturally limited.

Question of Sugar

"We have reason to believe that in twenty years from now, the relations between the demand and supply of sugar in Greater East Asia will be properly adjusted. At present, however, the supply is greatly in excess of the demand, which makes it necessary to do something to consume the surplus supply. In this connection I may recommend the production from sugar of several materials such as alcohol, yeast, buthanol and acetone, glycerine, synthetics of Vitamin C, and others.

"Now, we can obtain alcohol from sugarcane juice, including molasses. The alcohol thus obtained will make an excellent fuel for motor-cars. We may also produce buthanol and acetone from sugar or sugarcane juice, which yield aircraft fuel with high octane value. Again an excellent material for superior synthetic rubber can also be obtained from supermade alcohol and buthanol, while the synthetic rubber obtained in this manner is serviceable for various purposes for which natural rubber cannot be used.

"From sugar, we can get alcohol and yeast at the same time. Yeast is essential for the promotion of health and so, we may regard yeast as the chief product from sugar, and alcohol as a by-product or vice versa, as suits our purpose in view.

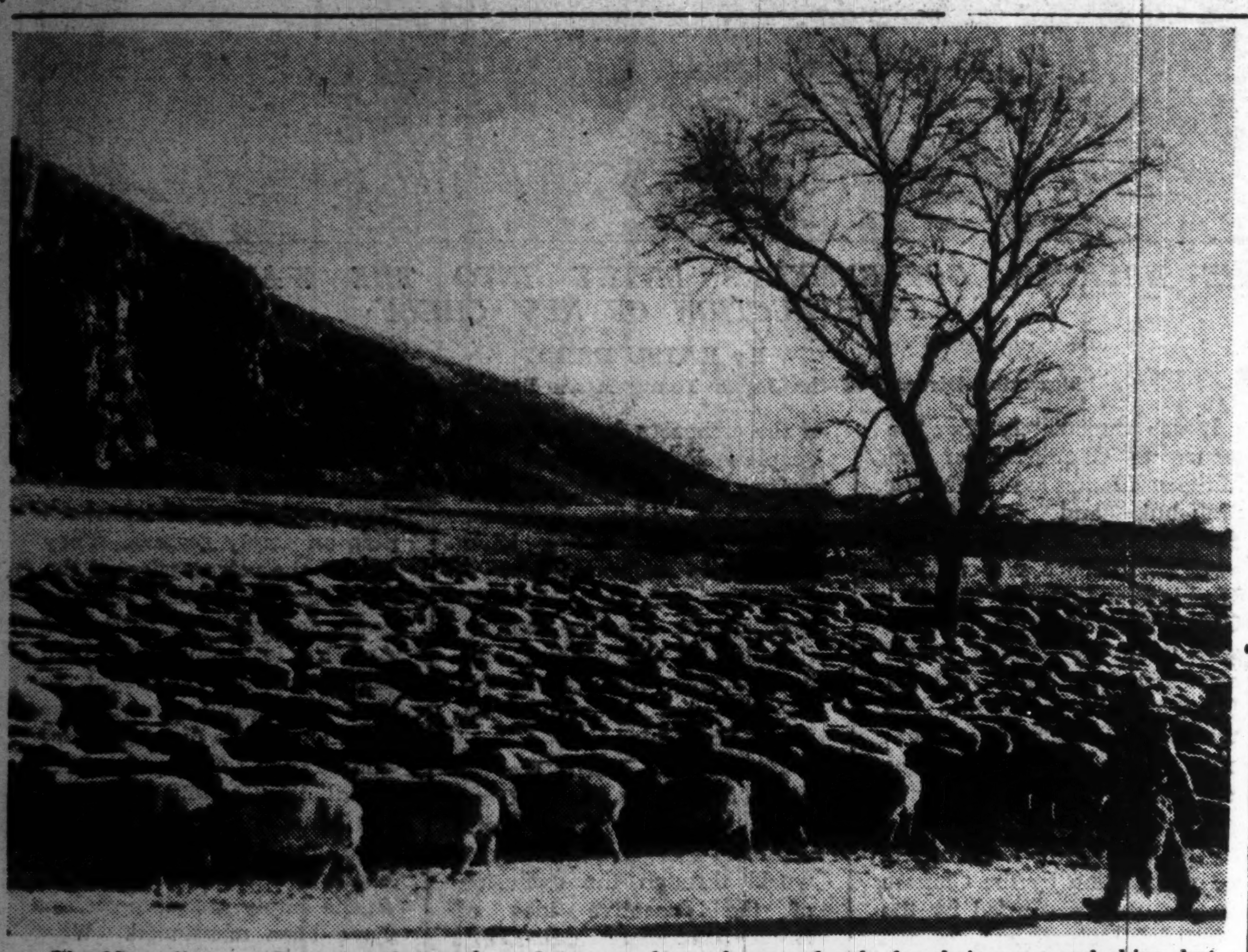
Glycerine From Molasses

"Through fermentation of molasses and by adding soda ashes during the process, glycerine of fine quality can be had. Besides glycerine, a substantial quantity of aldehyde which is a good material for making buthanol is also obtained.

"For proper consumption of rubber, we are required to exercise much greater efforts, for, the supply by far exceeds the demand. In this connection, we are now conducting earnest studies and have already obtained satisfactory results from various experiments in our laboratory.

"The adjustment of the demand and supply of the numerous materials of which we have more than abundant supply, including sugar, Manila hemp, rubber, coconut oil, palm oil, tin, and natural gas is a heavy task demanding the immediate attention of the chemists and engineers of Japan, because the successful utilization of those materials has inseparable relations with the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Mongolians Do Their Bit



The Mongolian people out on the northern frontier are contributing to the fighting strength of the East Asia war alliance, among other things, but increased breeding of sheep. Among the Mongolians, sheep and goats are extensively raised as their principal occupation and they constitute their most important source of livelihood. Native sheep were formerly reared only for their meat and skins, but in recent years efforts have been directed toward their improvement for the production of high quality wool. In accordance with its five-year industrial plan (1937-42), the Government has imported large numbers of Merino, Corriedale and other superior strains for breeding purposes.

INDUSTRIAL AGENCY REORGANIZES SELF

Effects Fundamental Change in Structure to Speed Up Productive Power Expansion

The Industrial Patriotic Association of Japan has carried out a fundamental reorganization of itself in order to exercise greater efforts to accelerate the expansion of the productive power of the country, reports the Mainichi.

Following careful study of a plan for reorganization at Thursday's meeting of its management members held at the Greater East Asia Hall, Marunouchi, the Industrial Patriotic Association decided to alter its present organization comprising two bureaus, eight departments, and two rooms, and replace it by three bureaus, namely the General Affairs Bureau, the Planning Bureau, and the Executive Bureau.

The General Affairs Bureau is divided into four departments, namely, the General Affairs Department, the Propaganda Department, the Business Department and the Technical Training Department.

The Planning Bureau has seven sub-committees each under the control of a chairman who is responsible for the study and establishment of the policies to be followed, and enterprises to be conducted by the bureau.

The Executive Bureau has one sub-committee and seven sections in charge of the industrial affairs of all provinces. The sub-committee and the seven sections are expected to give necessary instructions to the provincial branches of the association, while conducting all duties concerning the promotion and adjustment of the activities of those branches.

No change has been effected in the organization of the provincial branches of the association.

Leading members of the management are as follows:

Mr. Toru Hasegawa—Chief of the General Affairs Bureau.

Mr. Juso Miwa—Chief of the Planning Bureau.

Mr. Tatsujiro Machida—Chief of the Executive Bureau.

Mr. Susumu Kiyohara—Chief of the General Affairs Department in the General Affairs Bureau.

Mr. Iwao Minami—Chief of the Propaganda Department in the General Affairs Bureau.

Mr. Masakatsu Naruse—Chief of the Business Department in the General Affairs Bureau.

Mr. Kyuzo Takayama—Chief of the Technical Training Department in the General Affairs Bureau.

Company Mergers in Dec.

According to figures released by the Industrial Bank of Japan, 42 companies were merged into 25 companies in Japan Proper during December last, the total amount of the capital of all the companies involved being ¥214,000,000. During the twelve months ending December last, 666 companies were merged into 300 companies, the total amount of their capital being ¥4,449,000,000 says the Nippon Sangyo.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	83.70	— 0.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	77.60	— 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	75.10	— 0.40
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

Darlan's Tragic End Shows Enemy Discord

(Continue from Page 6)

while America had backed Darlan. But after his death, she is now backing Giraud.

In order to palliate the situation, the Anglo-U.S. leaders have finally come out and assured their people that the North African situation was all right. Brenden Bracken assured American correspondents in London that neither the United States nor Britain was backing any favorite candidate in North Africa. Herald MacMillan, the British Minister to North Africa, likewise assured correspondents that Giraud and De Gaulle were in complete agreement.

People Not Convinced

In spite of these assurances, people are not yet convinced. William Philip Simms says that it is no longer possible to try to camouflage the fact to the dangerous turn that is taking in North Africa, politically as well as militarily. Raymond Clapper says that both Roosevelt and Churchill need very effective collaborating.

Another light has been thrown into the North African situation. This time attack on Eisenhower, the Commander there. The New York Sun says that the criticisms of Eisenhower continue to affect the relations between Britain and America, while the London News Chronicle says that the political situation in North Africa had not only been aggravated, but provoked by Eisenhower, and strongly undermined his prestige. In this way, open feud between America and Britain continues not only on the North African situation, but on all war strategy generally.

U.S. Navy Falls Back On Guerilla Warfare

(Continued from Page 6)

began to increase the production of this type of vessel which she once branded as an inhuman weapon.

The submarine warfare in America is still in its adolescent stage. Its development has taken place within a short period of ten years.

The indomitable and death-defying spirit essential in this type of warfare are embodied in the Japanese Forces but lacking in the Americans. This difference in fighting spirit is unfolded in the glorious record of the Japanese submarine fleet, with such sinkings as the aircraft carriers Lexington and Wasp while the Americans have limited their activity to prying on merchant shipping.

Bill Clearings

January 23
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	189,959	121,842
Balance	30,375	28,976

CLIMBING CONTINUES ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Wide Range of Industrials Strong; Long-Terms Display Firmness

The Tokyo Stock Exchange continued to show an upward tendency over a wide range of key industrials in contrast to a slight reaction of fiber wares by reason of the profit-taking unloading in these peacetime industrials.

In the long-term section, Japan Gunpowder went forward ¥2.30, Hakodate Shipbuilding ¥1.80, Japan Sand Iron ¥1.40, Tokyo Wire Rope and Ebara Iron Works ¥1.30 each, and Toyo Ball Bearing ¥1.20. On the other hand, Mitsukoshi Department Store scored an impressive gain of ¥2.10.

The short-term section remained featureless, while the spot market was as testive as ever. Mitsubishi Warehouse hit a new high of ¥124.50 with a spectacular gain of ¥8.50 at one bound, and its new ran up ¥2.00. Simultaneously Mitsubishi Concern, Mitsubishi Trading, Japan Optical Industrial, Miyada Iron Works and Tsurumi Rinko Railways stepped up ¥2.00 each, Chinchow Pulp ¥1.40 and Chosen Hydro Power ¥1.10.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery—		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	128.7	....	129.0
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	85.0	85.4	86.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)	78.9	78.3	78.1
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	73.7	73.9	83.7
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	74.3	74.4	73.4
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	95.8	96.0	97.4
Kanegafuchi Ind (50)	79.5	79.8	79.8
Showa Elec Ind (50)	80.3	80.7	81.5
Japan Nitrogen (50)	73.1	73.9	74.4
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	91.7	....	92.5
O. S. K. (50)	84.8	....	86.5
Toyo Steamship (50)	....	....	....
Nissan Steamship (50)	64.6	....	65.8
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	88.8	89.8	90.3
Ishihara Ind (50)	70.3	71.2	71.7
Third Section			
Toyo Development (50)	....	....	....
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	104.1	....	106.0
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	134.5	134.8	134.5
Japan Oils and Fats(50)	65.0	65.4	65.5
Japan Beer (50)	94.8	....	94.5
Tropical Ind (42½)	41.8	....	....
Sumatra Dev. new 371)	44.4	....	45.4
Asahi Glass (50))	98.9	99.3	98.5
Toa Tobacco (50)	95.5	95.8	97.0
Manchou Tobacco (50)	84.7	86.1	86.0

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	83.9	4.0	3.7	83.7
N. Y. K., new	77.8	7.8	7.4	77.6
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	96.0	6.0	5.6	96.0
Kanebo Spin. new	75.2	5.5	5.0	75.1
Teikoku Rayon. new	67.9	8.0	7.0	77.2
Hitachi Iron Works.	83.1	9.5	9.1	89.2
Osaka Exch. new	45.9	6.6	5.8	45.9
Japan Steel Tube	69.7	9.8	9.5	69.5
Japan Oil	75.9	6.0	5.6	75.6
S. M. R.	74.0	4.0	3.9	73.9
N. Y. K., old	91.8	1.9	1.7	91.9
Hokkaido Coal	74.0	4.0	3.9	73.9
Kanebo Spin. old	128.0	8.0	7.8	127.8
Toyo Rayon, new	55.9	5.9	5.2	55.2
Kokura Iron Works.	55.8	5.9	5.8	55.8
Japan Beer, new	44.7	4.7	4.2	44 2
Japan Sugar, new	66.5	6.6	6.5	65.6
Ensuiko Sugar	62.7	2.9	2.7	62.9
Japan Mining	61.9	1.9	1.7	61.7
Manchou Develop	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0

More Hemp Output

In view of the increasing demand for fibers in Japan Proper, the Hemp Control Association has decided to adopt various measures to boost production, such as the extension of technical aids, the maintenance of regular supply of materials to leading hemp spinning companies, and the like. The Hemp Control Association, furthermore, will begin inspection of hemp goods on February 1 in order to improve quality of hemp goods, says the Nippon Sangyo.

ECONOMIC FABRIC TO BE PERFECTED

Gov't Will Take Positive Measures—Commerce Ministry to Present 7 Bills to Diet

With a view to ensuring a conclusive victory on our side in the War of Greater East Asia, the Government is preparing to take positive measures for the perfection of the economic and financial structure of our country, and from this point of view, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is now scheduled to introduce in the forthcoming session of the Imperial Diet the following seven bills for approval, vernacular papers report:

1. Bill for revisions of the Central Bank Law Connected with the Commercial and Industrial Associations.
2. Bill for reorganization of the Commercial and Industrial Associations.
3. Bill for revisions in the Law Governing the Teikoku Mining Development Company.
4. Bill for creation of Chambers of Economic Conferences.
5. Bill for establishment of a Petroleum Monopolizing Law.
6. Bill for revisions of the Law for Boosting Outputs of Vital mineral Products.
7. Bill for creation of a Foreign Trade Corporation.

The minutes drafted by the Commerce and Industry Ministry for the passage of the foregoing bills in the Imperial Diet are outlined by the vernacular papers as follows:

1. Bill for Revisions of the Law of the Central Bank Connected with Commercial and Industrial Associations

The Central Bank connected with the Commercial and Industrial Associations, now capitalized at ¥16,000,000, shall increase its capital to ¥30,000,000 so as to extend financial loans to the parties concerned.

2. Bill for Reorganization of Commercial and Industrial Associations

The existing Commercial and Industrial Associations shall be urged to make cooperative efforts for the smooth progress of the State policies with their organization divided into three guilds, namely, a Control Guild, Equipment Guild and Central Guild.

3. Bill for Revisions in Law Governing Teikoku Mining Development Company

The Teikoku Mining Development Company shall be made to increase its capital to ¥115,000,000 so as to effect its amalgamation with the Japan Gold Mining Development Company, and charged with the additional mission of turning out machines and other requirements for mining and smelting, of adjusting equipment and of rendering assistance to the parties interested in buying or selling mining interests.

4. Bill for Creation of Chambers of Economic Conferences

The existing Chambers of Commerce and Industry shall be superseded by the Chambers of Economic Conferences with their machinery adequately reorganized for the maintenance of close relations among the people connected with economic and industrial enterprises for the purpose of demonstrating the total strength of national economy to the best advantage.

5. Bill for Establishment of Petroleum Monopolizing Law

The Government shall have monopolistic authority in connection with the sale of petroleum products, it being understood that no parties other than those appointed by the Government shall be allowed to import or export petroleum products, that dealers authorized by the Government shall engage in the sale of petroleum products at prices fixed by the Government and that the now functioning Gasoline Taxation Law and the Gasoline-Alcohol Mixing Law shall be cancelled.

7. Bill for Creation of Foreign Trade Corporation

The Government shall create a Foreign Trade Corporation to engage in the management of and control over the interchange of commodities and with the additional duty of taking over the business hitherto conducted by the Vital Commodities Management Corporation for the purpose of strengthening the total strength of national economy. At the same time, the new corporation shall be made to catch the parties concerned for the development of industries in the southern regions in connection with the interchange of commodities in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is understood that the new coporation will be capitalized at ¥300,000,000, including the Government's share of investment amounting to ¥250,000,000.

PATENT-MEDICINE TRADE OF TOYAMA

Although Outmoded by Progress of Modern Pharmaceutical Industry, Quaint System Proving Useful in Out-of-Way Places

The "patent-medicine vendors of Etchu Toyama," though forgotten almost completely by present-day dwellers in cities where modern medical facilities are adequate, are still familiar to the populace in out-of-the-way areas, in the mountains and the like, where such are not readily available. Aside from the question of efficacy of these patent-medicines, the characteristic of the industry lies in the peculiar system of sale adopted by the patent-medicine manufacturers in Toyama, which led to the continuous development of the business since the days of feudal lords constituting as it did until quite recently one of the staple industries of the prefecture with the sales network expanded throughout the country.

A recent issue of the bulletin of the Foreign Trade Control Association carries an interesting article giving a brief description of the progress of the industry in question together with its present situation.

The Toyama patent-medicines says the article, are sold on credit by the manufacturers once or twice every year, who go round their respective territories, depositing their medicines with the prospective buyers until their next visit, when they collect prices for the portion of the doses which the customers may have used in the meantime and change the unused portion for the the new medicines, repeating this procedure every year.

Goes Back to 16's

The origin of the Toyama patent-medicines is traceable to the Tenwa period (1681-1683), when thanks to its wonderful efficacy, the manufacture and sale of a medicine known as "Hangontan" prepared by a certain physician in Etchu Province were placed under the protection and encouragement of the feudal lord, which paved the way for the the establishment of the patent-medicine manufacturing industry on a systematic basis in due course.

During the Meiwa period (1764-1771) the whole country was divided into 21 territories, each of which was placed under the control of a group of from 5 to 10 officials whose duty it was to decided on the localities to be assigned to the respective manufacturers, to supervise their itinerant salesmen and to adjust prescriptions. The manufacturers organized a sort of partnership among themselves and monopolized the business and profits. By paying a fixed tax they acquired the right of peddling in various provinces, each of which, as a rule, had its doors closed to travellers from other clans in those days of feudalism. At first it was only Toyama (city) that sent out these peddlers, but subsequently Takaoka, Namerikawa, Mizuhashi and Yokota (all in Toyama Prefecture) followed suit.

In December 1764, the feudal government instituted the "Hangontan" office and appointed "Hangontan" commissioners to supervise all affairs connected with patent-medicines.

In this way, when the sales market was expanded all over the country, the lists of customers became the objects of sale, purchase or transfer or securities for loans.

Fitted Trade Setup

Thus during the feudal times when commerce was still in its primitive stage of development the patent-medicine industry of Toyama made rapid progress due to its peculiar system of sale and organization which were most adapted to the economic condition of society in those days.

During the Meiji Era attempts were made and realized for advancement of the industry overseas. In 1889 the industry was started in Chosen, in 1898 in Amoy, China, in 1899 in Shanghai and in 1903 in Hawaii, and when patent-medicines for export were exempted from tax in 1909, they found their way into China, Manchoukuo, India, the United States, etc., where their market was rapidly expanded. In 1927 the International Pharmaceutical Company and in 1936 the Manchou Export Patent-Medicines Association were established.

Prior to this, in 1898 the Toyama Patent-Medicine Manufacturers Guild was established to supersede the old fashioned feudalistic trade organization, and in 1900 the Toyama Patent-Medicine Manufacturers Association was organized covering Toyama City, but 1908 the territory was expanded to cover the whole prefecture of Toyama.

Many Proprietors

The following table shows the number of proprietors of the business, output and the number of peddlers from 1907 to 1911:

Year	Proprietors	Output (In ¥1,000)	Peddlers
1907	933	3,084	11,126
1908	936	3,317	8,870
1909	1,003	3,998	9,051
1910	1,025	4,036	9,611
1911	1,066	4,236	9,577

On account of the rapid development of modern science since the Restoration of Meiji entailing the establishment and progress of modern medicine followed by the diffusion of up-to-date medical facilities, coupled with the spread of the system of sale at the shop as a result of expansion of merchandise economy, the Toyama patent-medicines had to undergo gradual decline. With the general economic depression in the earlier days of the Showa Era (around 1930), sales and collection of outstanding bills were adversely affected in rural districts which constituted the principal market for the Toyama patent-medicines throughout the country.

Outmoded

The advance of modern pharmaceutical industry by large capital with the expansion of its selling network, and the distribution of medicines by industrial associations among their members represented additional factors which brought about serious depression in Toyama patent-medicine manufacturing circles in those days, but, nevertheless, for such rural districts as have no medical facilities or for such classes of the public as are unable financially to receive medical treatment for minor trouble, the Toyama patent-medicines remain as convenient as ever, and herein lies the raison d'etre of the industry under review.

As will be seen from the following table, in spite of the decrease in output after the general depression in 1930-1931, the number of peddlers increased year after year. This will mean the intensification of competition during the period of depression. The average output per peddler was more than ¥2,000 in value in 1928, but it dwindled to ¥1,000 in 1934.

Year	Peddlers	Output	Export
		—(In ¥1,000)—	
1928	9,465	21,451	341
1929	9,448	23,787	630
1930	11,752	21,259	736
1931	12,752	16,944	394
1932	12,129	14,606	322
1933	13,167	15,002	351
1934	13,620	13,704	373

To Double Capital

In order to cope with the increasing scope of its wartime industrial activities, the Sumitomo Metals Industrial Company has decided to double its capital from the present ¥150,000,000 to ¥300,000,000, it was revealed by Domei Saturday. The proposed capital increase will take effect immediately upon approval by the shareholders at the company's extraordinary general meeting scheduled to be held on February 5.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 24, 1943

Chungking's Difficult Predicament

It is a comedy rather than a tragedy that Chungking is rapidly treading upon the road leading to the abyss of eventual downfall. As the servant of the Anglo-American Powers who are inherently destined to be defeated, and also as the notorious traitor to the cause of all the East Asiatic peoples, Chungking can expect no other fate.

It is still fresh in our memories that the Ta Kung Pao, the influential organ of the Chungking regime, some time ago demanded that the Canadian Government revise its laws in connection with the maltreatment of Chinese nationals residing in Canada. Needless to say, Chungking itself knows better than anybody else what sort of an arrogant attitude the Canadian Government assumed toward this issue. Of course, its answer was "No."

For those who know about the outlook on life as well as the views concerning China held by the Anglo-Saxon peoples, it is more than obvious that they will not under any circumstance voluntarily accept the rational demands of the Chinese. Apparently embarrassed over Japan's relinquishment of extraterritoriality in China, which has been executed in agreement with the National Government of China with a view to contributing to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere based on the spirit of Hakko Ichiu, the governments of the United States and Britain hurriedly sent a notice of their nominal relinquishment of extraterritoriality to Chungking. It is quite imaginable that some fatuous old men of Chungking may entertain the illusion that the Anglo-Saxon nations are thereby voluntarily trying to eradicate their own former evils committed in China in order now to become real friends of China. But it can be said that nothing is so lacking as such a view in comprehending the true state of affairs.

The merest semblence of tracing the true motive behind such a gesture by the Anglo-Saxon Powers must enlighten even the "intelligent" Chungking leaders of the fact that because of their notorious utilitarianism, neither John Bull nor Uncle Sam will ever abandon their rights and interests unconditionally. As a matter of fact, the Anglo-American Powers have no real rights and interests in China, all of them now having been placed under the jurisdiction of the National Government of China as a result of the Japanese victories. Going further into the question, it can be presumed that the United States and Britain, realizing the permanent impossibility of regaining their rights and interests in China to re-exploit the 400,000,000 people of China, and considering the actual situation, have come to resign themselves to the loss of their extraterritorial rights in China. In other words, it can be said that the Anglo-American nations themselves have recognized their unavoidable defeat in East Asia.

Recent reports emanating from Chungking reveal that Sun Fo, the eldest son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, declared in a statement that now that China has secured the right of international equality, the next thing for her to do is to establish the right of internal equality. Though it is difficult to surmise just what sort of an idea Sun Fo had when he stated this, it may be pointed out that in so far as so-called internal equality means economic and social equilibrium, domestic equality and international equality are of the same significance in China. What has been responsible for the existence hitherto of internal inequality in China? True, China's conventions have been an influential factor, but the most decisive factor in this particular issue has been the existence of the Anglo-American influence in China. This Anglo-American influence has had its own way in exploiting China, in obstructing the abolition of the aforesaid conventions, and in hampering the progress of Chinese civilization. At the present stage, the existence of the Chiang Kai-shek and the T. V. Soong factions, who only seek their personal ends, currying favor with the Anglo-American Powers, is the most direct and concrete cause for the existence of internal inequality in China today.

Chiang Kai-shek can never hope to establish the domestic equality which will unavoidably be accompanied by his own downfall. Sun Fo may do well to deliberate carefully on the fact that China's desire of establishing the right of internal equality can be attained only by ousting the Anglo-American influence from China and by dissolving the Chiang Kai-shek faction.

Now that the Anglo-American influence is being **completely swept out of China by Japan's holy war, the downfall of the Chungking regime is inevitable** and is clear as daylight. **China can thus look forward to the day when the right of internal equality** will be firmly established under the rule of the National Government of China headed by Wang Ching-wei.

Both Can't Be Right

President Roosevelt in his speech of January 7 said: "The Axis Powers knew that they must win the war in 1942 or eventually lose everything. I do not need to tell you that our enemies did not win this war in 1942."

Joseph Grew, former American ambassador to Japan, said in his speech of January 6, however: "The United Nations must deny to Japan and Germany the time they need to win the war. To build their New Order, the Japanese need one commodity which we must deny them—time. We must combine our denial of time to Hitler with our denial of time to Japan."

Now, which do the Americans mean? The President repeats the old claim that time is on the side of the Anglo-Americans, whil Grew says that time is on the side of the Axis. According to the President, since the war did not end in a complete Axis victory by 1942, things will get better for the Anglo-Americans in the future. That is not a new claim: it is an old theory which the British and the Americans have been using since the initial outbreak of hostilities in Europe. If only the invasion of the British Isles could be staved off during the winter of 1939-40, they would be sure of eventual victory, cried the British in 1939. If only they could manage to survive the German bombings until aid from the United States began to arrive, they would be safe, cried the British in 1940. If only the Russians would hold out until the advent of General Winter, we will be saved, cried the British and the Americans in 1941. If only we could hold out until our production gets under way, we may yet make a better showing, cried the Americans in 1942. And now in 1943, Roosevelt continues the same cry by saying that since the Anglo-Americans did not lose the war in 1942, things will be better for them in the future.

But Grew says just the opposite. The longer the war continues, he argues, the stronger will become Japan and the Axis, because they will then have the time to consolidate their Co-Prosperity Spheres and their New World Order. The best chances for an Anglo-American victory lay in the past, and the longer time passes, the fainter grows the chances of an Anglo-American victory, is the inference of his remark.

Roosevelt and Grew cannot both be right. Which is speaking the truth? In fact, do our enemies know what the truth is? Apparently anything that sounds at all plausible at the moment is all that our enemies are interested in. Truth or consistency means nothing to them. They are so busy filling the air with their gargantuan claims and boasts that they are not aware that their spokesmen are constantly contradicting each other. But if they want other people to believe them, why don't our enemies get together in their propaganda?

A Year Ago Today

Jan. 24, 1942

From Our Own Files

A communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on Friday states that an Imperial Navy Air unit carried out a large-scale bombing attack on Singapore for the 19th time on January 21 and scored hits on vital centers of government and military establishments in Singapore, three enemy vessels at anchor at the harbor and facilities of the Tengah airdrome.

* * *

The basic policy concerning economic construction measures in the South Seas, including those pertaining to the development of resources, currency question, exchange of materials and commodities, and shipping, was explained by Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board.

* * *

Argentina has declined to accept the Atlantic declaration, set up by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, as the binding guiding line for its foreign policy, according to a report reaching Buenos Aires from Rio de Janeiro. The Argentine delegation decided to assume this attitude because an adoption of the Atlantic declaration would mean the first step toward the rupture of relations with the enemies of Great Britain and the United States.

DARLAN'S TRAGIC END SHOWS ENEMY DISCORD

Political Differences Threaten Anglo-U.S. Alliance

By ISAMU KOBAYASHI
(From the Sunday Mainichi)

Admiral Jean Darlan has met a tragic end at the hands of an assassin. He deserted the Vichy Government after going to North Africa on a purported inspection tour, and until he met his death, he had enjoyed an ephemeral political prominence as the head of a puppet government in North Africa. When the news of the assassination had reached Washington, President Roosevelt bellowed out that Darlan's assassination was a first degree murder. Since then, however, neither the enemy governments, nor the authorities on the spot have made any reference to the assassination, other than the capture and the execution of the assassin.

No matter how much reticence both America and Britain try to maintain concerning this case, the political complications in the background could be perceived clearly. There is no doubt that the assassination had been concocted by anti-Darlan elements.

The De Gaullists are the only culpable elements. De Gaulle, like the rest of the exiled leaders, has his headquarters in London, and it is known that he is working for the British. Churchill, therefore, could be said to be the accessory to the crime. Britain had always hated Darlan. The following reasons would substantiate this claim:

1—Britain's antipathy towards Darlan.

2.—Anti-Darlan attitude of De Gaulle.

3—Britain's interest in North Africa.

Not Pro-Axis

Britain's hate for Darlan is well known. This is because he was one of the close collaborators with the Axis. Darlan was a collaborator, but not pro-Axis. This is borne out by the fact that when Laval returned to Vichy last April, Darlan, being the Commander-in-Chief of the three armed forces, constantly tried to check Laval from entering into any military collaboration with the Axis. There was a similarity in Darlan's neutral attitude towards Britain.

Darlan had completely ignored British demands for the handover to the British of the French naval bases at Oran and Dakar in Africa, and he had clung on stubbornly to the policy of maintaining control of the French Fleet. It is evident that Darlan's refusal to these demands was not due to his anti-British attitude. On the contrary, Darlan was neither pro-nor anti-British. Nevertheless, Britain hated Darlan just the same. With these circumstances in the background, Darlan became the head of the puppet government in North Africa, acting solely under American supervision. Darlan's slighting provoked furious rage among the De Gaullists and the British.

It was impossible for Britain to recognize Darlan, totally disregarding De Gaulle. De Gaulle had joined the Anglo-U.S. camp for the establishment of "Free France" and had fought under that name. But, lately he has rallied his followers under the banner of "Fighting French." Both De Gaulle and Darlan alleged that they had deserted Vichy to fight for that same principle, and there is no reason why they were not able to come to an agreement. But, here is what happened. Both aspired for the same post as the head of the French, and used power-politics, Darlan on America and De Gaulle, Britain. Immediately bad feelings were created between the two. When Darlan became the head of North Africa, De Gaulle voiced strong opposition. Something had to be done, and it was Britain's move. Her choice was either to recognize Darlan, or to support De Gaulle. Besides the obligations to De Gaulle, Britain had at stake the faith of the numerous exiled governments.

Looking further into the sinister British designs, it is clearly understood that Britain coveted French North Africa. The proximity of Morocco and Algeria to the British base of Gibraltar was considered of great strategic value to the British. But, when America was having a free hand on such coveted territory, Britain could not sit complacently idle.

Example of Dissension

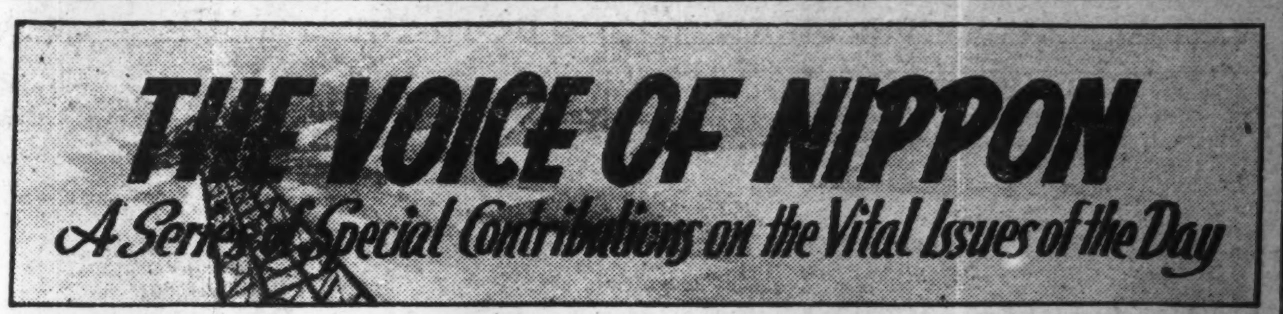
The Darlan assassination can be cited as one example of the growing diversion of opinions between America and Britain. Only recently, Henry Louis, writing in the American Magazine, Life, bitterly attacked British war policy. He charged that Britain should stop fighting for the sake of the British Empire alone, but instead, put an all-out effort on the Anglo-American cause.

When the first news of the Dieppe raid was made known, the American press streamlined: "American forces land on the Continent." The fact was that only a handful of American troops participated in the raid, while 90 per cent were Canadians. So, when the withdrawal of the raid was announced nine hours later, the American press said: "Canadian troops withdraw."

Later after the raid, Americans, assuming that they had nothing to do with the fiasco, and bitterly attacking the strategy of the raid, had the temerity to assail the British for the poor strategy and lack of coordination. Naturally, the British were greatly ired at such wilfullness.

After the Darlan assassination, the American and the British governments have tried to keep quiet concerning political questions, and the difference of opinion between the two government, concerning North Africa. However, the more they tried to hide the real issue at stake, the more restive the British and American people became. A recent publication of the New York Herald Tribune editorially deplored the mystery and confusion surrounding the atmosphere in North Africa. American newspapers are now openly saying that Britain is backing De Gaulle as the leader of the French,

(Continued on Page 5)


THE VOICE OF NIPPON
A Series of Special Contributions on the Vital Issues of the Day

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF NEW CHINA

By KATSU HARA
Managing Director of the Japan Young Men's Diplomatic Association.

It was immediately after the return to Chungking of the Military Mission led by Hsiung Shih-hui, and crest-fallen, disappointed after dawdling away seven fruitless months in Washington that the National Government of China declared war upon the United States and Britain. The National Government's entry into the war is accordingly of considerable significance for various reasons.

Above all, its participation in the war means a determined repudiation by the Chinese people, as represented by the National Government, of the world policy and the war of resistance against Japan being pursued by Chiang Kai-shek and his following. Chiang Kai-shek and his followers challenged Japan to war for the avowed purpose of building the country on the basis of anti-Japonism, but their policy met with stout opposition from Wang Ching-wei and other far-sighted Chinese leaders who are devoted to the cause of friendship with Japan. Instead of amending their mistaken course, however, the anti-Japanese elements led by Chiang Kai-shek went further and further astray and took the reckless step of making common cause with America and Britain, staking China with a history of 5,000 years and the life, property and freedom of the Chinese race on the issue of the conflict. China was thus made an arena for a decisive battle between the Axis and Anglo-American forces.

Soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, America and Britain had their strategic bases and their influence in East Asia completely crushed and wiped out by the Japanese Forces and were compelled to retreat to the southernmost and northernmost regions. Faced by this situation, true Chinese patriots who are genuinely solicitous of racial independence and the security of Chinese sovereignty naturally had to seek earnestly the right course which they should pursue. The entry of the National Government into the war took place in such circumstances.

The National Government's participation in the war signifies China's return to the principles bequeathed by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen; it means China's setting of her feet firmly on the road of the Greater Asia principle. In this sense, it may be said that the movement for the revival of the Sun Yat-sen principle is now being carried forward vigorously in China.

Amid the horrors of the Sino-Japanese conflict, President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government has unswervingly upheld the policy of peace and anti-Communism and worked strenuously for this righteous cause in the face of all difficulties. It must be noticed, however, that into the idea of building the country on the basis of peace and anti-Communism was woven something democratic, which was dominant in the initial stages of the campaign for the Three People's Principles. By the crafty manipulation of this democratic idea, America, Britain and Chungking have persistently obstructed the movement of the National Government for the reconstruction of the country and have thrown obstacles in the way of general peace between Japan and China.

The present World War is being fought by Japan, Germany and Italy to bring about a radical reorganization of the world through the exclusion of the deceptive idea of Anglo-American democracy and by the elimination of the unjust order of the world. It aims, at the same time, at the emancipation of the weak races of the world which have hitherto been enslaved and oppressed by Anglo-American plutocracy, militarism and pseudo-culture. It is for this very reason that the Indian populace, the peoples in the Southwestern Asia, the downtrodden races in Africa and in the various nations in Central and South America, risking their all, are carrying on their resistance against their oppressors.

Victimized by the mistaken policy of Chiang Kai-shek, the people in that part of China which is under the jurisdiction of the anti-Japanese Chungking regime have been shaping their course in a manner contrary to the above-mentioned historic movement which characterizes the present World War. Now, however, that the ultimate defeat of America and Britain has become more manifest, it is well for them to seek eagerly the way for China's survival by a careful re-examination of the attitude and prospects of American and Britain.

Since the participation of the National Government into the war is to crush America and Britain, it also means that Government's shedding of all Anglo-American democratic ideas. It marks a fresh vigorous step forward of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three People's Principles as a purely Asiatic or Chinese idea. Thus, the war against America and Britain has taken on the aspects of a regular fight for the emancipation of Asia, and the inextinguishable flames of the movement for the revival of Asia is actually spreading perilously close to the Anglo-American camp.

Chiang Kai-shek used to declare that he was fighting Japan for the sake of China's racial independence and for the establishment of Chinese sovereignty. The truth is, however, that Chiang Kai-shek and other Chungking leaders degenerated themselves into political and military puppets in the hands of America, Britain and that by deliberately misconstruing Japan's true intentions, they threw China into a maelstrom of discords, disorders and intrigues. If proof is needed, we can refer to the fact that in the present World War, Chiang Kai-shek and his following, turning their backs on the unique opportunity that was offered for securing the independence of China and the emancipation of East Asia, cast in their lot with America and Britain whose minds are set on the permanent domination of China and East Asia.

The traditional and true aim of Japan's policy toward China is clearly discernible in the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and the abolition of unequal treaties announced by Japan during the progress of the China Affair and in the retrocession of concessions and the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights which were officially announced quite recently.

In pursuance of their deceptive policy, America and Britain also proclaimed, following Japan's example, the abolition of unequal treaties, but, as a matter of fact, their proclamation embodies nothing more than an empty gesture. They talk of the retrocession of the concessions which are actually under Japanese occupation. If America is really sincere in her intentions, she ought to proceed immediately with the abolition of the discriminatory immigration act and other humiliating conditions which are actually imposed on Chinese residents in her own country, instead of indulging in the empty promises such as have been mentioned. What is actually taking place is, however, that unmarried Chinese residents who have suffered a great deal under the immigration act are being dragged into the labor market as victims of America's wartime policy of commandeering. Such being the case, there is no disputing the fact that the Chungking elements are traitors to China and a positive disgrace to East Asia. It is, therefore, possible to conclude that the participation of the National Government in the war has afforded China an important historic occasion for embarking on a new memorable revolution.

For the past hundred years since the Opium War, China has most unjustly been put in shackles and condemned to enslavement by America and Britain. Emancipation from this wretched lot, the attainment of true independence for the Chinese race and the firm establishment of Chinese sovereignty, for which tens of thousands of Chinese patriots have hitherto fought with their lives, are now within sight of realization because the Chinese people have developed and upheld the attitude and policy of common destiny with Japan.

Through the abolition of unequal treaties, the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and the retrocession of the concessions, as announced by the Powers, China has realized her century-old racial aspirations in the shape of the independence of the race and the establishment of Chinese sovereignty. China has now acquired the qualifications which richly entitle her to the name of New China.

But how was this New China born? Because the Chinese people have correctly understood Japan's policy toward their country, recognized Japan's actual strength and position in East Asia and in the world, and realized the identity of Japanese and Chinese destinies. Indeed, there can be no independence of China without Japan. This is the law of nature which China can ill afford to defy in order to maintain her existence. Nor can there be victory for Chinese revolution without Japan. This is an infallible law of Chinese revolution.

Such being the case, it is incumbent upon China, which has just entered the war, to maintain the common front with Japan in all circumstances against America and Britain in order to defend her independence and her sovereignty, which are guaranteed by Japan. At the same time, she must make redoubled efforts to destroy the reactionary elements under Chiang Kai-shek so that she may become equipped with all the attributes requisite for an independent State. We find a parallel case in the historical fact that a revolutionary Administration in Canton launched a northward campaign in order to overthrow a reactionary and rotten Administration in Peking. The National Government of Nanking has now undergone qualitative development from a regime devoted to the cause of general peace into a revolutionary one interested in the construction of New China.

U.S. NAVY FALLS BACK ON GUERILLA WARFARE

Defeats in Pacific Reduce It to Second Rate Power

By KYOHEI NAGATO
(From the Taiyo)

Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the much vaunted offensive power of the United States navy was quickly smashed. After being reduced to a second rate naval power, the American navy has plunged into naval guerrilla warfare in a desperate counter-attack against Japan.

After the smashing defeat of the American Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, the reduction of the Philippines, Guam and Wake, and the occupation of Kiska and Attu islands in the Aleutians early in June, the first phase of the Pacific naval campaign was completed. The Americans lost most of their offensive power while the Japanese threat to America increased. The war then entered its second stage, the period in which the enemy will take to the counter-attack. This attack, however, will be limited to submarine warfare as the American navy has already suffered huge losses in capital ships and bases for large-scale operations.

In the announcement of war results on last December 8, the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, the losses inflicted on enemy submarines were listed as 93 sunk and 58 damaged. This toll of enemy craft was a large portion of the enemy naval vessels destroyed during the first year of the war and it revealed our effective control of the seas.

The Americans pinned much hope in their submarine campaign. This is evident in the appointment of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz as Commander-in-Chief of the American Pacific Fleet, following the disaster at Pearl Harbor. Admiral Nimitz, together with Admiral Hart, former Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, are considered in America as experts in submarine warfare.

U.S. Sub Strength

At the present moment it is impossible to estimate the exact strength of the American submarine fleet. However, the number of American submarines to be used against Japan, Germany and Italy was given before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on January 17, 1941 by Secretary of Navy Colonel Frank Knox as follows: 105 submarines in 1941; 108 in 1942 and 133 in 1943. From these figures the American submarine strength at the outbreak of the war can be assumed to have been in the neighborhood of 100. Before the war the American naval squadrons were reorganized. Following the reshuffle the distribution of the submarine force was as follows:—Pacific Fleet—45 submarines, 5 submarine tenders and 4 rescue ships; Asiatic Fleet—19 submarines and 1 submarine tender; Atlantic Fleet—30 submarines and 2 rescue ships.

The first submarine action in American naval history dates back to the days of the American Civil War. In this war, the Confederates constructed several submarines and effectively employed them against the superior naval power of the Blue Army. Even with this tradition, the development of submarines in the United States was negligible. The successful German submarine campaign in the First World War aroused some interest among the American naval leaders and in the 1917 naval program of $1,200,000,000 the construction of 58 coastal and nine sea going was ordered. However, the production of V-class ocean going craft were greatly delayed and it was not until 1934 before the last craft of this class was completed.

America Desperate

The Manchurian Incident brought the beginning of America on the road to naval rearmament and its plans for the construction of a two ocean navy. The first of the series of naval expansion programs was started in 1933. It was followed by the first Vinson naval expansion program for the construction of 30 naval vessels, within the limits of the London Naval Treaty. The China Affair incited the second Vinson plan for an approximately 20 per cent naval increase. The third Vinson plan in June 1940 provided for another 10 per cent expansion of naval strength. And in July of 1941 Admiral Stark's program calling for a 70 per cent increase was adopted.

These naval programs provided for the construction of 111 craft by the end of 1940 and a total of 185 in 1946, with an aggregate tonnage of 170,000 tons. Following the American entry into the war, over $8,000,000,000 for the construction of 500,000 tons of aircraft carriers, 500,000 tons of cruisers and 300,000 tons of other auxiliary warships was passed by the Congress. From these figures it will be calculated that submarine construction has also been stepped up.

At the London Naval Conference, the submarine construction in Japan, Great Britain and the United States was limited to 52,000 tons. But as soon as America awakened to the value of submarins in the war of attrition, she immediately

(Continued on Page 5)